Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Pruning Shade Trees.

As the time has come for planting shade trees we have a word to say about pruning them. Among the more common varieties of shade trees planted in this State are the elm and the maple. When it is some distance from the buildings the elm is better. If your yard is narrow, as a general thing the maple is to be preferred. In setting out shade trees, widely different practices prevail. Some cut the whole top off, leaving nothing but an ugly looking stump. Shoots spring out from this and make a top. We have tried this method with the elm in two instances only, and lost the trees by the winter-killing of the shoots. Others have had better success. There is danger of leaving a mass of decayed wood on the extremity of the top which serves to affect the body of the tree, and hasten its decay. We prefer cutting off the *extremities* of the branches, especially of thrifty shoots, leaving the top as symmetrical in form as possible. New leaf buds will put out the first year, and if the tree is properly cared for there is but little danger of failure.

But we had another object in view, which is to correct the mistake of pruning shade trees too low. Not that it should be done when the tree is set out, for it is better to leave a few unimportant branches low down, which can be removed after the tree has fairly began to grow. The great mistake is one of extremes. Some trees, especially the maple, are trimmed up like hop poles, to their very tops. Such trees will be quite sure to fail. If you *must* set out such a tree, cut off one or two stories, and leave some twigs as low down as possible. The greatest mistake is in allowing limbs to grow out so low down as to hide the lower windows of the house. This is often true of the maple. A shoot puts out, looks handsome, and the owner has not nerve enough to cut it out, and so it grows and obstructs the view from the window completely. Our rule is to cut out branches so that a person standing in the window can look under all the branches of all the trees. A house so shaded may be near the street, and yet be excluded from the public gaze, while the inmates can have an unobstructed view of all that is going on. We wish we could prevail upon every farmer and every household to plant shade trees. They are a cool retreat in summer. They protect the paint on our buildings if not planted too near, so that they are economical, and they can be so arranged as to break off the blasts of winter. When we travel by a house so protected in winter, we feel inclined to stop and look at it, and even to enter its inviting walls. If a man chooses to have his grounds all open to the public, to have his pigs rooting all round his house, the cattle and sheep and horses all making a copartnership with the family in the door-yard, it is his privilege to do so, but we prefer a different mode of life. Plant a few trees and take care of them, and you will learn to love them.

Can we Grow Peaches in Maine?

It is not a little remarkable, as showing the probable change that has taken place in the character of our seasons, that peaches were formerly grown in open air, and that too with great success by the Messrs. Vaughan of Hallowell, some thirty years ago. Indeed, fruit growers in that city have since raised them, but the instances of success are very rare. Now, while we do not intend to discuss the question of climate involved in this statement, we do wish to ask if peaches cannot be grown in some localities in our State with a reasonable degree of success. There can be no doubt of it, if the method of growing them in large pots or tubs is employed, by which means the trees can be placed in cellars at the approach of cold weather, and carried out again in the spring—but we allude to growing them permanently in the open air, and we believe the thing is not impossible, though it may not be profitable in a pecuniary sense.

In some private letters from the late S. W. Cole,—well known by his useful and practical "American Fruit Book," (even now often consulted with profit by fruit growers) and other works, and for a long time editor of the *Boston Cultivator*—addressed to the late Dr. HOLMES, we find several allusions to this matter, which show that he was greatly interested in it, and sanguine of its practicability. In letters written at Chelsea, Mass., on the 16th and 29th of April, 1847, we find interesting remarks on this subject, from the former of which we copy the following as being likely to be perused with interest by all gardeners and fruit growers:

"As to peaches in the north, my plan, which I am confident is feasible, is to select a place of moderate elevation—say some 70 to 100 or 150 feet above the lowlands, or creeks, ponds and rivers, so as to escape frost in spring and fall, and severe cold in the coldest winters, which are apt to kill the buds. But not too high, to be too much exposed to storms, winds, and cold weather in summer days. As to exposure, I would choose to avoid the south and east. A plain or table land, or an elevation would do. The soil should be rather light or sandy, as they grow well in such, and ripen their wood better—yet any good loam would do.

Then the trees should be raised from the seeds of natural fruit, in New England, and such as will produce the same from seed, this being tried and fixed by experiment, as I have already some, and preparing for more, till I get a complete and good assortment. Then have no budding nor grafting, and the trees will be more hardy and longer lived. And the kinds should ripen in season for that climate. I now have a few choice ones adapted to this purpose, and have many more on experiment. I have some now growing among my friends in Cornish. I am sanguine that with this system, and my collection adapted to the purpose, the peach culture may be extended one hundred and fifty miles north of this."

Strawberries.

A much esteemed friend, who is greatly interested in horticultural pursuits, and who has one of the best fruit and flower gardens in the town where he resides, in a private letter dated 6th inst., says, (writing of strawberries,) "I sent Mr. Knox one dollar for which he sent me twelve or fourteen plants. You may judge how much moss was around them, and also the condition in which I received them, when I inform you that the postage on the package was just two cents." And this brings to mind most forcibly, the judicious remarks of the practical editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* in his May number, in alluding to this subject. Hear him:

"Talking of prices for new fruits reminds us how many new strawberries will soon tremble under their first introductions this season; as well they may, considering the fate of all the new ones of the past score of years or so. Because we make light of the pretensions of so many of the new aspirants for popular applause, we are sometimes charged with being opposed to experimenting. No such thing; but we are opposed to paying high prices annually for trash; and, worse still, throwing away precious time in testing kinds, only to record with each returning summer that the best strawberries, taking all in all, are still 'Albany Seedling,' 'Triomphe de Gaud,' and 'Hovey's Seedling.' As for trying, good friends, keep on. There is no department of fruit culture more interesting than that of raising seedlings; but only do not, when you have the 'best you ever saw,' imagine that you have seen all the best. This is where the trouble comes."

The State Fair—Premiums.

The arrangements for the forthcoming exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society are so far perfected that we are enabled to announce that the exhibition will take place at Portland on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2d, 1868.

A meeting of the Trustees was held in that city last week, at which the full Board was represented, and the above, among other important matters was decided. The exhibition of stock, &c., will take place on the grounds of the Forest City Driving Park, just out of the city, and that of the Fair proper in the New City Hall. The grounds of the Park are to be enlarged to a sufficient extent to afford ample accommodations for the stock on exhibition, and the track is to be put in excellent condition for trials of the speed and action of horses. The New City Hall, and the various rooms in the same building, in which the display of agricultural and mechanical products, fine arts, domestic manufactures, and the floral and horticultural departments are to be exhibited, as is well known, are of greater extent than any similar accommodations in the State, and we may reasonably look for one of the most extensive and attractive exhibitions in these departments that has ever taken place in the State.

An arrangement has been perfected with the Cumberland County Agricultural Society by which their annual fair will be held in connection with that of the State Society, and the same connection will without doubt, be effected with the Portland Horticultural Society, although the details of the union with the latter are not yet fully carried out. By this means, the united Societies join their efforts together in one grand exhibition, and should good weather prevail at the time of the Fair, and the action of the Trustees in completing the premiums and general regulations for the same be followed with that complete harmony and success that has heretofore attended their efforts in this direction, the exhibition can but be a successful one in every respect, and highly creditable to the farmers and artisans of our goodly State.

Contracts have been concluded with some of the railroads in the State which agree to carry all articles to the exhibition free of charge, and persons for half fare, and we presume the same arrangements will be made with all the railroads landing in Portland, and with the lines of steamboats connecting that city with points along the eastern coast of the State.

The premium list is being made up as fast as is consistent with its being done in a careful and thorough manner. At the recent meeting of the Trustees in Portland, they decided upon the premiums for wheat culture, as it will be remembered that by statute enactment each agricultural society in the State is required to offer in premiums for the encouragement of wheat culture, a sum not less than one-fourth of the amount of bounty received from the State, or it cannot receive such bounty another year. In compliance with this law, the Society offer the following Premiums on Wheat, (limited to the county of Cumberland,) viz.:

For best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of spring wheat at the least expense on not less than one acre,	$26 00
The same on three-fourths of an acre,	15 00
The same on one-half acre,	10.00
For the best bushel of wheat (the same to become the property of the Society,)	8 00
2d best, (same conditions)	7.00
3d best, (same conditions)	5 00

Competitors in grain and root crops will be required to give a statement under oath of the quality and condition of soil, when plowed, kind and amount of manure used and mode of applying, the methods of cultivating and harvesting, variety of seed and amount of product. Grain receiving premiums is to become the property of the Society. We copy the following from the schedule of premiums adopted by the Society, and regret we cannot give those for root crops, but they are not yet perfected. Premiums will be offered, however, for all kinds of field and garden vegetables, and they will be announced as soon as possible. Farmers desiring to compete for articles in this department can go on with their plans, however, and we feel warranted in saying that the premiums will be both judicious and liberal:

For best conducted experiment in raising the greatest amount of field crops on one acre of land, mode of culture and amount and kinds of fertilizers, to be stated under oath, specimen of each crop to be exhibited, $40; 2d, 30; 3d, 20.

For best bushel wheat, (open to the State,) $10; 2d, 8; 3d, 6.

Best bushel rye, $5; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.
Best bushel barley, $5; 2d, 4.
Best bushel oats, $4; 2d, 3.
Best bushel of Indian corn in ear, $6; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.
Best bushel buckwheat, $4; 2d, 3.
Best bushel beans, $8; 2d, 6; 3d, 5.
Best bushel peas, $5; 2d, 3.
Best bushel red clover seed, $5; 2d, 3.
Best bushel timothy seed, $5; 2d, 3.
Best bushel red top, $5; 2d, 3
Best bale of hops, $5; 2d, 3.
Best collection of garden seeds, $10; 2d, 5.

The city government of Portland has made an appropriation of $2,500 for the purpose of putting the grounds, track, &c., in order for the exhibition, and at a late meeting of the merchants and business men of the city, a committee—consisting of some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens—was appointed to act in connection with a committee of the city government in carrying out the purpose expressed in the order making the appropriation. And we may say that from the first, the people of Portland have manifested great interest in having the Society locate its exhibition at that place, and we are sure whatever they do in the matter will be satisfactory to the Trustees and a credit to the liberality and public spirit of the city. A meeting of the Trustees is called for Monday, 15th prox, at the Mansion House in this city, to complete the premium list, and we shall keep our readers informed of their doings. So get something ready for the Fair, farmers, mechanics, everybody, and make calculations to attend and have a good time.

Raising Wheat.

In conversation recently with a prominent citizen of Franklin county—a professional gentleman, but one who is a practical man, and who takes great delight in all the operations of the farm—he said to us that he believed a sandy knoll as good a spot for wheat as could be selected. Where such a situation was chosen it could be got in very early, which was a matter of great importance, as by it the midge and rust were almost invariable avoided. Before sowing his wheat he soaks it in strong brine, and then mixes the seed with about four quarts of lime to the bushel. After sowing, four bushels of salt are applied to the acre, and a bushel and a half of seed put on. This year his wheat was sown April 25th.—In 1860 he raised eighty-seven bushels of handsome wheat from five and a half acres of land, and would probably have had a larger yield had not the grain aphis somewhat injured the crop.

A GOOD COW. A small native cow, eight years old, the property of Dr. William Randall of Farmington, produces for six months during the summer season, an average of eleven and a half pounds of choice butter per week. Ought not the State Society to allow such an animal fair competition with the full blood Jersey or Durham?

A Word on Personal Neatness.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

We trust our readers will excuse us, if, in the personal appeal we now make to them, they deem us impertinent or rude. The matter we present for their consideration, if a somewhat delicate, is also a most important one, is one we have often thought of and long desired in some way to allude to in our columns. It has been our hope that some of our correspondents would take it up, but as they have not we bring the matter to their notice, with the expectation that they will express their views upon the same.

Our farmers as a general thing do not pay sufficient attention to personal neatness. Do not start in alarm or disgust at this statement, kind reader, but hear us through. We do not mean that you are very coarse in your apparel, or filthy in your personal habits. We expect you to dress according to your work, and when we come to visit you, as we hope to sometime, we want to find you, if at your work, in stout clothes, and we shall grasp your hand just as warmly if bending over your spade, as if seated in your best room. We had no idea of intimating that you do not wash your hands and face in the morning and before each meal, shave twice a week, and give yourself a thorough bathing every Saturday night. All these things we feel sure you religiously observe—and yet, there is one point in which you are woefully negligent, and it is one in which we hope to see great and immediate improvement.

Farmers during the severe labors of the busy season, that of planting, crop tending and harvesting, are constantly in the open air. This as every one knows is greatly conducive to health and vigor. But during this season they are obliged to work in the dust and dirt incident to the various processes of farm labor, and not unfrequently during some portions of the year in a complete perspiration almost the entire day. Now the point we insist upon is that during this season no farmer shall retire for the night without changing the entire apparel in which he has labored and perspired during the day. The very idea of a farmer reeking with sweat and covered with dust, getting into a clean bed for the night, is anything but pleasant, has a tendency to ally him too closely with the lower species of mammals, and is inconsistent with all our ideas of health, comfort and personal cleanliness. How much better it would be for the farmer's own health, and for the well being of his wife and family, if on retiring at night he should remove the shirt in which he has labored all day, and put on a light, clean night shirt in its place, after first having sponged his entire body with cool water. We know farmers will say they have no time to do this, and the farmer's wife may say she cannot wash so many pieces and this change of clothing will only make an additional number to wash. But these are the merest shadows for an excuse. The matter we have mentioned will not take the farmer ten minutes' time, and he can hardly estimate the benefit it will be to him in promoting his health and contributing to the value of his night's rest. And the plan, instead of adding to, will actually lessen the hard work of the farmer's wife. To be sure she will have an extra night-shirt to wash every week, but the bed clothing will be comparatively clean and free from the dirt obtained from contact with the working clothes of men who labor on the farm. Farmers, and farmers' wives, give more attention to these matters, and thereby secure in a greater degree your own personal health and comfort. "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

A Few Words on Maple Sugar.

Accompanying the following communication giving the results of his labors this spring in maple sugar making, our old friend and agent, Mr. Gideon Powers, (now in his 85th year, and who is yet very active and vigorous for a man of his age,) presented us with a large and handsome specimen of the sugar he tells of making, for which, he will please accept our thanks. His industry and usefulness is one that should put to shame many of the indolent young men in our midst, who, instead of going to work to make something "turn up," are shamefully waiting for that something to "turn up" of itself. Mr. Powers wishes us to urge those who have sugar orchards to tap only one half the trees each year, and the other half the next, as by this method, the trees will last very much longer and yield almost as much sap each year:

"It is often said to me that making maple sugar is hard work and that it brings but poor wages, but I do not see it in that light, for after many years of practical experience I find it to be pleasant work, and now (considering the high price of sweetening) profitable, in proof of which I will say what I have done the present season with my own labor, (and I am far advanced in my second childhood) and the help of a boy ten years old. I tapped fifty trees, from which I made one hundred and fifty pounds of sugar, which sells very readily for twenty-five cents per pound. I think there are maples enough in Maine, if rightly managed, to make a supply of sweetening for the rural districts and have a surplus to sell in the cities and villages as a luxury. My practice is to tap with an auger three-fourths of an inch, making the hole two inches deep. I hang the buckets to trees which prevents the loss of sap by the buckets tipping over, or wind blowing them away. Now to convert sap into sugar, have clean buckets, have pans or kettles cleaned every day, and do not allow sap or syrup to stand in kettles over night. Boil it to a thin syrup, and let it settle twelve hours or more. When I make it into sugar I take the white of three eggs and half a pint of milk for boiling twenty-five pounds, for the purpose of cleansing it. Boil over a steady fire until done, and you will have sugar of the best and purest kind."

Adaptation of Trees to the Soil.

A curious illustration of the adaptation of a tree to circumstances came under our observation recently in Fryeburg, on the farm of the late Robert Bradley, Esq. On digging the barn cellar, which is very large, at a depth of eight feet through the soil, it was observed that the pitch pine trees extended their tap roots down through the stratum of sand for seven or more feet, when they struck a layer of close fine moulding sand. Instead of penetrating this, they spread out on its surface, in separate roots, and formed a coating of vegetable matter of a reddish color in sheets looking like an immense leather apron. The moulding sand retained the water so much that it furnished all the necessary moisture for the growth of the tree.

Hoeing at Planting Time.

A practical and thorough farmer of our acquaintance is in the habit of giving his corn the first hoeing at planting time, or in other words he is so careful in preparing his ground and putting in the crop, brushing all sods and grass roots to the surface, that at the usual season for the second hoeing of the field, the corn is as free from weeds as that planted in a careless, indifferent manner after having been once hoed. It takes a little longer to prepare the ground for the crop, and more pains in planting it, but the labor and time expended amply repays all this extra care. Try the plan and see how you like it.

CORRECTION. Mr. W. H. Haines of Smithfield, and not J. W. Haines, was the party alluded to in our last as having recently made extensive purchases of Short Horns of Mr. Percival. Any one, who in these times invests five or six hundred dollars in pure bred stock, deserves to have his name correctly put before the public.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Something about Bee Culture.

TRANSFERRING BEES FROM COMMON TO MOVABLE COMB HIVES. They can be transferred with proper facilities at any season of the year, by a skillful operator, if they have proper attention given them. May and June are the safest months in the year to transfer, as they need but little care then on the part of the bee-keeper, and with plenty of honey in the fields they soon repair their combs and fill up the hive. But if changed in the latter part of the honey season, in September or October for instance, then all the honey should be given them that the frames will hold. Prepare a table or platform each side of the bee-stand, then have in readiness a pail of water, a new hive, pans or tubs to receive the combs and honey, a wing, and a ball of strong cotton twine. Should the bee-keeper and his assistant be inexperienced in such an operation, it would be well to make use of protectors. Let the bee-master now approach the hive, with a fumigating pipe filled with fine cut tobacco or dried peppermint, and give them four or five breaths of smoke; then carry the hive to the place of transfer, invert it, remove the cap boxes and comb frames from the hive to be used. Then by the use of a honey knife loosen the combs from the side of the hive that are the most regular, wrench off the side of the hive, so the combs can be taken out as near whole as possible, in order that they will fill the frames. Then grasp the lower edge of the comb with the left hand, loosen with the honey knife, lift it out and hold it over the empty hive, and wing the bees gently from both sides into it. The comb should then be laid upon the table, and the frame placed over it in such a way that the comb will come the same side up that it formerly occupied in the old hive, and by the use of a sharp knife cut around the comb inside of the frame that they will fit them tightly, and by winding the twine around the frame both ways and tying it fast to one end of the frame. Place within the new hive, and continue to do so until all the suitable combs are thus transferred, always observing to leave out all the drone comb if you have other bees; if not, then leave some, and only put in such combs as contain young brood and empty worker cells. Avoid as much as possible cutting through the young brood. If you have enough pieces of worker comb to fill a frame, splice them in carefully and even, and the bees will attach them together successfully. They must be fumigated occasionally during the transfer to keep them quiet, and care must be taken to wing them off each piece of comb as it is taken out, and not get them soiled with honey. Remove all comb from the old hive, then wing the remaining bees down gently in front of the new hive, into which they will readily enter. If it is done at the commencement of the honey season or before, it is necessary to put in three or four pounds of honey to prevent liability of starving if a long spell of bad weather should occur. Pick up the broken comb and wipe the table with a wet cloth occasionally during the operation, to remove liability of soiling the comb with honey, and of attracting robbers. If bees are transferred before or after the honey season, they must be watched a few days to see that other colonies do not rob them. Fill the hive with empty frames, put the boxes on up side down, put the cap on and return them to the old stand. If a strong colony, within twenty-four hours they will attach the comb to the frames firmly, when the twine can be removed; but if neglected, they will take it off themselves.

Some of the advantages of transferring from stationary comb hives to movable frame hives are, that any or all the combs can be removed at pleasure. The presence of queen, bread, workers or drones, the amount of honey, bee brood and general condition of the hive, can be known at all times. If transferred into movable comb hives, which can be done quick and successfully in the spring, the bees are saved giving the owner possession of the surplus honey, removing nearly all of the drone comb, thereby forcing them to produce worker bees which are producers, instead of a large amount of drones, which are always consumers, thereby greatly increasing the amount of honey produced, and they will often give a large amount of surplus honey, stored in boxes worth from thirty to forty cents per pound. Transferring and removing most of the drone comb, will make them better swarmers ever after. Small late swarms can be easily united in the fall, and they will make strong ones, and fed by taking side sheets from strong colonies, placing broken honey on comb frames, filling empty comb with honey or syrup, which they will readily store away in their empty combs. If the moth miller gains possession of the weak colonies, the combs can be easily examined and the pest readily removed. If the loss of a queen occurs, it can be easily ascertained, and the loss supplied. The bee-keeper, by the use of the movable comb hive, has his bees under perfect control; and to be successful all apiarians must sooner or later adopt it. The main question now among bee culturists is, what movable frame hive is now in use that possesses the greatest number of combined advantages, and every facility for man and bees that is needed for the convenience of the one and profit of the other. HENRY N. PARKS.

West Gardiner, May 4th, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Uses of Granite.

In looking over the face of the earth, as well as into the bowels of the same, there is nothing of more extent (without it is water) than the rock called granite, especially when we take into consideration its allied rocks—mica slate, gneiss, &c. Well was it named of old the "backbone of creation," or rather of the earth. The question arises, why was this enormous mass created, and for what purpose? It is true that a very considerable quantity is used in building walls for divers purposes, yet it takes the finest grained mostly, and the best looking article of its kind to be employed in architecture.

Then of what use are the coarser kinds? To answer that question is but to ask another—can it not be employed for the benefit of the agricultural world? Without much doubt the slow disintegration of its elements every year is of more or less advantage to our soils. For aught we know, the farmer who has a lot of these granite boulders on his fields, and no doubt often wishes they were a thousand miles away, has that which is of more importance to him than in using them for stone walls, or in fact their weight in fine gold perhaps, by pulverizing them with the aid of Nature's handmaid the falling water, or by some unknown chemical agency granite could and would be of very great advantage in accelerating the amelioration of agriculture.

Soils are largely composed of silicious, aluminous and other matters, apparently more of the silicious in proportion to any thing else, and that is very likely a blessing in disguise—certainly it is a retentive agency, if not a chemical one. The coarser kinds of granite are most abundant, and why are they so, if not for the purpose of improving our soils?

When we behold a bold escarpment of granite, we are too apt to exclaim, "what a barren and desolate place!"—little thinking, with our eyes half closed, that the great Creator has made nothing in vain, and that man was placed on earth to exercise his endowments in more ways than one.

It is getting too common to say that this or that farm has entirely run out. But the time may come when after generations will see through a mill stone with or without a hole in it, especially when driven to cause two blades of grass to grow where only one has before. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

Eastern Kennebec Ag'l Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At a meeting called for the purpose, the inhabitants of China, Albion, Palermo, Windsor and Somerville, met at the town house in China, April 15th, and organized under the legislative act to incorporate the Eastern Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural Society, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—A. H. Jones.
Vice Presidents—Isaac Hamilton, Daniel Vining.
Secretary—H. B. Williams.
Treasurer—Wm. Percival.
Board of Trustees—John Reed, C. K. Evans, Zenas Percival, V. R. Turner, W. S. Greeley, Daniel Vining, S. F. Pierce, A. Bowler, E. Johnson, O. M. Sturdevant. H. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

For the Maine Farmer.

Penobscot County Ag'l Society.

At a meeting held at Bangor, 29th ulto, this new Society organized by the choice of the following officers: Wm. P. Wingate, *President;* B. P. Gilman, Peter C. Baker, Wingate E. Gibbs, *Vice Presidents;* D. M. Dunham, *Recording Secretary;* C. P. Stetson, *Corresponding Secretary;* Hon. Hannibal Hamlen, A. B. Sutton, Hebron Luce, Elijah Comins, J. E. Shaw, *Trustees.* A READER.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Hints on Dairy Matters.

It is a fact too palpable for dispute, that the *average* of cows kept throughout the country, for milk production, is a low one. Various exceptions show what amount of milk a really good cow can produce, under proper selection, with abundant food of the right kind, and good care. With such examples as the latter for a standard, at which, in due time, we may arrive, if the proper means be taken to accomplish it, we can add twenty to fifty, or even a hundred per cent. to the production and profit of our cows, with little additional cost. We have known—we now know—men who derive an income from a single cow, in the sale of her milk, beyond the annual cost of her keeping, besides supplying their own families with milk and cream, and sometimes butter. The average of our milk daries, as they are usually kept, is not over five hundred gallons a year; of the butter daries, one hundred and fifty pounds; of the cheese daries, three hundred and fifty pounds per cow. These averages can be increased full one half, in the simple items of selection of cows, more suitable and abundant food, and increased care in their keeping. The requirements to constitute a really good dairy, may be somewhat more expensive, but much less so in proportion to the additional yields to be obtained from it, than in the loose and negligent way in which they are now managed. All these improvements we have suggested; and why not at once adopt and act upon them? A wise forecast will do so.

The dairy is already a large and increasing interest in our country. Wide regions in the Northern States are admirably adapted to it, and poorly adapted to any other branch of agricultural production. They can grow neither grain, wool, horses, or beef cattle profitably. Under a mixed system of crops and farm stock, in past days, the average value of such farms was scarcely twenty dollars per acre. Under the dairy system, well brought into use, they are now worth fifty to a hundred dollars, even with the moderate yields we have mentioned. The majority of these farms occupy elevated, moist localities, where the neat stock require six months of stable-feeding, with a winter climate severe and inhospitable. But they are compensated with an abundance of the sweetest grasses, and the purest water—grand aliments of the choicest dairy production. They teem with broad, rich landscapes, pure air, a most health-sustaining atmosphere, giving stamina to a vigorous, industrious people.

The establishment of cheese and butter factories has improved the quality of those articles, and cheapened their production. The tests of science, and accuracy of method, have been adopted in them, raising their flavor and quality to the highest standart, both at home and abroad. Knowing, thus, what has been accomplished in these particulars, we have every incentive to a still further improvement in the material—cows—to furnish these most satisfactory results. Dairy factories, aside from improving the quality of their products, and increasing their prices over the old household way of making them, have accomplished a most beneficent and merciful mission, in relieving the wives and daughters of our dairymen of a routine of slavish and most wearing labor. The life of a household dairywomen is toilsome in the extreme. Perpetual watchfulness, anxiety, and work throughout the dairy season, frequently beyond her physical endurance, has been her destiny—over the cheese-tub, and shelf, the churn, and butter-bowl—to say nothing of her labors in the milking yard, over the wash kettle, and scrubbing brush. No relaxation whatever is permitted. Necessity knows no law, nor mercy for those patient, over-worked solaces of the household. Even hired female labor is impatient of the task, and shirks it, except at the highest wages, and for a limited period.

We trust that dairy factories may soon become *the rule*, and the household thus relieved of an intolerable drudgery. In fatories, the strength and ingenuity of man is employed almost solely, and the female assistance is so mitigated in its toil, as to be easily and cheerfully accomplished. In the spirit of drowsy Sancho, who invoked blessings on the man who invented sleep, we utter unbounded thanks to the benign brain of him who contrived the cheese and butter factory!

Although the chief cheese dairy districts of our country may be mainly limited to the soils and localities we have described, as being the most available for that article, butter is universally made wherever cows are kept at all; and it is none the less necessary that proper breeds be obtained, and selections for butter, as well as for *sale* milk dairies, be made. Equally so, should the cow be selected for the breeding and rearing of beef animals, and of oxen for labor. Every farmer, every owner of a cow in the land, should take a pride and a pleasure in having her the best, most useful of her kind. There is no more comely creature living than a fine, well developed cow or heifer, a steer or an ox, and the whole majesty of the bovine race stands forth in a well bred, stately bull, of an established approved breed. No higher ornament to the farm, the park, the paddock, or the stall, can be found than in them. Their presence is ever a pleasure to those who appreciate their value, whether in the humbler walks of rural life, or enjoying the highest social or public distinctions.—*Allen's American Cattle.*

Home-Made Barometers.

Take two sheets of pasteboard paper of any convenient style—say three feet long by two feet wide. Bring the ends together, and glue or paste them tight, each sheet by itself; and they will look like two pieces of paper stove-pipe. Cut thin, round boards exactly to fit in the ends of these paper cylinders. Carefully glue or nail them tight. Now you have two air-tight paper drums with wooden heads. Take a pole of any length you desire—three feet or twelve feet—let one drum be fastened to each end of the pole. Now balance this pole with the drums on each end on nice pivots, in the middle. Then bore a gimlet through the end of one drum, and you have a good farmer's barometer. One drum is air-tight; one has a hole in it. So there will be more or less air in one drum than there is in the other, according as the surrounding air is dense or rarified. Consequently, in dense or heavy air the tight drum rises, while the one with the pin hole in it goes down. Crosswise through the middle of the bar or pole should run a stick as large as one's finger, a foot long, with wire gudgeons, on which the instrument should vibrate or teeter. Let the ends of the pole be slightly lower than the middle, that the whole may not make a summersault; smear all with glue or oil, so that air may enter only in the puncture mentioned. Have something you can slide through the bar, to keep it nearly level. Mark, if you please, figures along the pole to show how far you have moved the balancing poise; though for this there is little need. This instrument may not be so perfect as a costly barometer, but for all practical purposes it is all one could ask. I have had one more than a year. I look at it a dozen times a day. They could be made as long as a barn, and placed in the loft, with an indicator, to show the distant mower when to make his hay.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Making Soil.

We make soil when we ditch it. Before, it was wet and unreclaimed, fit only for water grasses, and in many cases not even these. Now, it is land. You look upon it, and you think it almost a miracle; and indeed, a miracle it is in farming, such as we want to see more of. This is the farmer's praise, that he has reclaimed useless soil. It is better than to make new soil, as it is done in sandy districts accessible to good markets. It relieves your land of a cesspool, where it is swampy, and removes a danger to cattle. An eyesore is also removed, and you can now go about your farm. It is dry—it is land—it is healthy. It will last; but this only when you make your ditch well, if covered; if open, you need not keep it clear—but cover, that is the beauty and the benefit of the thing. If all our land was underlaid with numerous ditches, laid deep, what a world it would be! what an increase of the arable quantity of land! and what a wonderful increase of its productiveness!—*Cor. of Rural World.*

Feeding Cows.

I have had twenty-five cows to milk, and found timothy and wild grass the best. To feed in winter, use shorts, ground oats, shorts and corn meal; shorts make more milk than clear meal; oats ground does better than either; but corn meal with shorts makes richer milk, but no more of it. I have fed potatoes largely; they do tolerably well, but milk a day or two old gets strong. Rutabaga turnips and carrots would not do for me to make butter from the milk; but of all the roots I ever tried, sugar beet is the best. I heard pumpkins were good to make milk, and tried them. I had twelve milkers; I divided them; fed six with pumpkins three weeks, and all run on grass alike. Those that had pumpkins gave not a gill more milk than the others, but I believe it was a little richer.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Buy Land!

We would counsel no man to run in debt, and no poor man to invest his little all where it will not contribute to his sustenance or be available in case of need; yet we cannot help urging every landless man to become owner of some spot of earth as soon as may be. Land is still amazingly cheap in most parts of our country, and is not destined to remain so. Immigration is very heavy; we are all sick of war; and our population increases at a rate which will double in every twenty years. The common notion that we have still an enormous area of arable soil unappropriated is a mistake. West of Kansas and Nebraska—that is, over 300 miles west of the Missouri—there is little good land. The central table lands of our continent lie so high as to be cold and frosty, and in summer are parched by persistent, pitiless drouth.—Even were not the lack of timber a serious obstacle to settlement, not one acre in fifty could be rendered productive without irrigation and artesian wells; and these are very costly. Considering that the four millions of blacks have as yet scarcely an acre, it is not probable that fifteen millions of our countrymen are the owners of land, or the wives and children of those who are. Yet these own more than half the whole soil of the United States. Twenty years hence, we trust the landholders with their families will be forty-five millions. Who does not realize that land must then be dearer than it now is? And the enormous production of the precious metals which those years are morally certain to witness—not less than two billions of dollars in this country alone—must tend to enhance the price of land.

He who owns land—no matter if but a patch—need never more cringe for employment—he can always find work for himself. He need not "strike;" but if he does, he need not stand idle, since he can always find work on his land assigned him, the proportion of paupers and swindlers among our population would rapidly, largely diminish. Morals, independence, industry, thrift, would all be promoted by a general diffusion of ownership in land.

We can't all live in cities; (though it were better for all that many more did so) but even the young merchant, lawyer, doctor, mechanic or clerk, who feel constrained to live on a paved street, might advantageously own a bit of land though miles away. Travel is rapid and cheap; a day in the country is health and happiness; and we nearly all hope to live in the country by-and-by. With an acre or more of good land well fenced, the habitual plodder over pavements may plant in youth or early prime, the trees that are to solace his old age; may have his plants, shrubs, vines and fruits growing, though unable as yet to build a house—may have an occasional foretaste of the calm joys of living his own master in his own home. No one can realize all the blessedness which centers in home, until he comes to have a spot that is truly his own.

Thousands live and die tenants and hirelings who might far better employ and house themselves. The city hireling makes more money than his country cousin; but strikes and panics, sickness and frolics, with the necessity of giving half he earns for shelter, generally keep him poor; and an increasing family soon drives him to close calculations and shabby shifts to keep afloat. Happy for him and his, for those he leaves behind, the day that sees him settled in his own cottage, the owner and occupant of a genuine home!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Horticultural Notes.

STRAWBERRY BEDS—MULCHING. After thoroughly cultivating and weeding the beds, they should be mulched. For this purpose we have found nothing better or cheaper than grass. It may be cut from the lawn, field or roadside when three or four inches tall, and it is then heavy enough to keep its place under a high wind, is free of seed or anything that is injurious to the fruit, and is clean, easily handled, and forms a very permanent mulch and good manure. In small gardens it certainly pays to cultivate strawberries in hills—say eight inches apart in the rows, and the latter eighteen inches. Keep the runners off and mulch, and with good varieties the crop will be surprizingly large and fine.

TWO VALUABLE TREES. Two trees of rapid growth, easy of transplanting, cheaply to be purchased, and valuable as ornamental, shade or timber trees, may be found in the Norway Spruce and the Scotch Larch. They grow freely in any soil not too wet, and trees two and a half feet high at time of transplanting will in eight years present heights varying from fourteen to twenty feet, with a corresponding breadth of branches, if allowed room to expand.

THE BARK LOUSE may be cleaned from the apple or pear tree by washing, any time previous to the opening of the blossom buds, with a moderately strong lye of wood ashes. Some use caustic lye mingled, others use sulphur and soot, and some coperas and salt; but simple wood ash lye is as effective as anything, and attainable by all.

TRANSPLANTING. In transplanting cabbages, tomatoes, etc., it matters not how clear the day or dry the weather, provided in every place a plant is put you pour a pint or more of water into the hole around the roots, and then draw dry earth over the surface. The plant may droop for a little time, but will always recover and grow.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Various Original Recipes.

If you like corn meal cakes or bread, tell your cook to try this:

Take one quart of meal; two tablespoonfuls wheat flour; one teaspoon salt; soda the size of a large marrowfat pea. Pour upon these ingredients a quart of boiling water, rub to a smooth paste, then add about a pint and a half of cold water. Have the griddle quite hot, but not scorching—a steady fire is necessary; they brown beautifully and can be cooked nearly as rapidly as buckwheat cakes, and for many persons are much more healthy. If you fail of having the best griddle cakes you ever tasted, you will have to send for a Delaware darkie to cook them, as under their administration there's nothing better.

Johnny Cake (or Johnny-kin, as they call it here,) is made in the same way, only add a tablespoon of shortening, and make it a little thicker with meal, or leave out a little of the water—whichever method will be best understood by your cook. The bread will be right either way, if it is not too stiff.

STEAMED PUDDING. One cup chopped raisins or cherries; one do. chopped pork; one do. brown sugar; three do. flour; one teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.

Sauce for the above.—Three pints boiling water; one teacup sugar; one-half do. butter; half a lemon, sliced; flour enough to thicken, and a very little vinegar. Boil fifteen minutes.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Pear Culture.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, in his address on the diseases of the pear, at the Pomological Congress, St. Louis, concluded as follows. Of course he alludes to standard pears, and in this our own experience confirms the opinion expressed:

"No one can have any doubt as to the comparative freedom from debilitation of trees grown for years in grass over those grown in continually stirred soil, who examine old orchards under both conditions. Old pears in my grounds, eight and nine feet in circumference, always bear if they have any flowers at all—always have healthy foliage—always set most in their blossoms, and drop only those which get punctured by insects, enough, however, being always left to produce plentifully; while anywhere in soils with regularly stirred surfaces, you find innumerable flowers with few fruit, and of those which do set innumerable are found afterwards covering the ground, which have fallen off from no cause but sheer inability in the weakened vital principle to maintain them.

Leaf blight and innumerable diseases follow excessively weakened vitality, and I am well assured that though fire blight, cracking, and all the other diseases I have referred to are the means of destruction to many thousands of bushels of pears annually—debility destroys its ten thousands."

Bees on a Small Scale.

There are many households whose means will not enable them to buy a cow or to provide keeping for her were they in possession of one. But they may be equal to the purchase of a colony of bees and to provide hives for the swarms resulting therefrom. Bees, like other stock, require pasturage, but, unlike horses, cattle and sheep, they are free commoners, ranging at will in search of stores, nor can they be arrested and punished for their intrusion upon premises alien to their owners. A single colony of bees, in good condition in the spring, may be counted upon to double or triple their numbers in a single season, securing ample stores for winter consumption, while supplying a gratifying surplus each autumn for household purposes. This accumulation will prove most acceptable in families especially, while the price of butter rules so high as to place it beyond the reach of those not blest with elongated and plethoric purses. Try a colony of bees as an experiment.

Fruits to Supply a Family.

The question is often asked, "What shall I plant in order to obtain a full supply of fresh fruit for a family the year round?" It is difficult to give a precise list, as in some seasons the crop may be many times greater than in others; and again, some will bear abundantly and others fail in the same season. The following, however, will serve as an approximation:

The earliest fruits, about the first of summer, will be strawberries. A selection of the most productive sorts, well cultivated, with the runners kept cut off, will afford about one quart a day from each square rod for a month. Three or four square rods, will therefore give an abundant supply for a family. Four or five hundred plants will be sufficient for this extent of ground. These will be followed by the earliest cherries, and by currants, raspberries and gooseberries. Two dozen bushels of each of the four best sorts of currants, the same number of raspberries, and two dozen gooseberries, will if cultivated, furnish an abundant supply. One dozen cherry trees will be enough. Two or three dozen bushels of the blackberry will supply a quart or two a day for some weeks towards the close of summer. Apricots, early apples and early pears, and a few of the earliest plums will commence the season of abundance, which, with the later varieties of these fruits will last till near winter. Winter apples and pears, and all the good keeping varieties of the grape, will continue the supply until spring. Long keeping apples, such as the Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, and other sorts, if placed in a good cool fruit room or cellar, will continue until the commencement of the new supply of strawberries.

To obtain this supply there may be half a dozen apricot trees, a dozen or two of plums, two dozen of summer and autumn pears, and as many more of winter varieties, the same number of summer and autumn apples, and from fifty to one hundred trees of winter apples. A dozen or more peach trees, and the same number of well managed grape vines will contribute materially to the variety and excellence of the supply. The fourth of an acre of well cultivated vineyard will be sufficient to furnish several pounds of fresh grapes daily through the autumn and winter months.

The extent of ground required will be about ten or twelve square rods for the different summer fruits, and an acre and a half or two acres more for all the others except the winter apples. A plantation of dwarf apples and dwarf pears will enable the owner to reduce considerably this extent of ground.—*American Fruit Culturist.*

Farmers' Shoe-Grease.

Put into some fire-proof vessel one-fourth pounds of lard, or soft grease like lard, one-fourth pound of tallow—beef or mutton tallow—one-fourth pound of beeswax, half a pint of neatsfoot oil, three or four tablespoonfuls of lampblack, and a piece of pulverized gum camphor as large as a hen's egg. Melt the ingredients over a slow fire, and stir them thoroughly after they are melted. Never heat so hot as to make it boil. Soft grease which has salt in it will not injure the leather. Now, have the leather warm, and warm the grease, not so it will flow, but have it so soft that it may be put on with a brush. Should the leather seem to need it, give the shoes or boots an oiling occasionally. It is not best to dry this shoe-grease all in before the fire, but allow it to remain on the surface of the leather. A light coat of this kind of grease will exclude the water, even if boots are exposed to the wet all day. This shoe-grease will not injure leather by rendering it hard and inelastic.—When a man's boots are exposed to wet all day he should wash them clean at night, and hang them up in the kitchen where the leather will dry gradually, and put on a little grease every morning. It is far better to grease a little often than to grease bountifully every ten or twelve days. Leather should not be allowed to become very dry before greasing. Always apply the grease as soon as the leather is almost dry; then the leather will be mellow, and never become hard. Nothing injures boots and shoes more than to be set aside to dry when covered with dirt. Keep boots and shoes away from the fire when they are liable to be heated. Heating leather injures it.—*S. E. Todd.*

The Corn Grub.

The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is what is commonly called the white grub, which damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most judicious remedies, perhaps the very best ever suggested, is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above the ground. Take one part common salt and three parts plaster or gypsum, and apply about a full tablespoonful around each hill, and it will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the sprouts, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub this season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result. We are aware some writers say salt has no effect upon vermin, but we speak in this matter on the best authority.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Poultry House.

A correspondent of the *American Stock Journal*, gives the following description of a poultry house:

"I send you a plan of a poultry house that I completed last fall, which for convenience, warmth, good light and ventilation, cannot fail to please those interested. It is 20 feet long, 8 feet wide at the base, 6 feet high in the rear, 6½ feet in the roof. It is built of matched and dressed lumber, battened and well painted. The frame is 3x4 joice, lathed and filled in with sawdust, and then plastered. Gravel bottom—both sash in the window are movable, and a light frame one half the size of the windows prevent the fowls from escaping when the sash are raised or dropped. The building is divided into three comfortable coops. There is ample room for two lengths of roosts, under which, 2½ feet from the floor, there is a platform, thereby saving the dropings, and insuring cleanliness, so essential to the health of the occupants. The nests are "secret nests," built on the ground. The window in the door is slatted, and the sash on hinges."

A Good Movement.

Among other reasons why the duty on foreign stock should be repealed, is the following: "Such has been the improvement in the cattle of our country by the introduction of the Durham blood, that the average weight of our beef cattle has been increased twenty-five per cent., while at the same time the introduction of other bloods has increased the working and milking qualities of our native stock in about the same proportion. The improvement in sheep has been equally great." The following resolution has been submitted to the House of Representatives by the Agricultural Commissioner:

Be it enacted, &c., that horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals, including poultry and birds, when imported by agricultural societies, or by private individuals, for the improvement of stock, shall not be liable to the customs duty charged upon farm stock imported for other purposes.

A New Grafting Wax.

This being the season for grafting, the following highly recommended recipe for preparing the wax is worthy of trial: One pound of resin, five ounces of 95 per cent alcohol, one ounce of beef tallow, one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine. Melt the resin over a slow fire, add the beef tallow, and stir with a perfectly dry stick or piece of wire. When somewhat cooled, add the turpentine, and last the alcohol in small quantities, stirring the mass constantly. Should the alcohol cause it to lump, warm again until it melts. Keep in a bottle. Lay it on in a very thin coat with a brush. In a room of moderate temperature, the wax should be of the consistence of molasses. Should it prove thicker, thin it down with alcohol. It is always ready for use, is never affected by heat or cold, and heals up wounds hermetically.

Quassia for Insects.

In the report of the Alton (Ill.) Horticultural Society, Mr. G. G. Myatt, Richmond, Ill., gives an account of his experiments in killing black and green aphis in cherries, by using Quassia. We quote:

"I made a decoction of the wood of Quassia, which is found in all druggists shops, say four ounces of Quassia, to a pail of water; boil fifteen or twenty minutes. I used a large dish-pan with handles—filled it about half full when cold. An assistant carried the pan while I carefully bent the infested part over the edge of the pan, and gave it a few lateral motions; and shook it to prevent too much waste of the decoction."

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

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COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

M. V. DARLING will call upon subscribers in the county of Washington, during the months of April and May.

Mr. O. S. AYER will visit the northern towns in Kennebec County during the month of May.

Mr. S. I. SMALL will call upon subscribers in Franklin County during the months of April and May.

The Mineral Resources of the United States.

One of the marvels of the present century is the development of the vast mineral resources of this country. We can scarcely grasp them in our imagination. The whole extent of the great Rocky Mountain system seems to be the repository of all the precious metals and useful minerals inexhaustible in extent. Even coal which was till lately supposed to be mostly wanting has been found in the form of lignite near the line of the great Pacific Railroad. It is estimated that there are 5000 square miles in Colorado and vicinity underlaid by this substance. How valuable, when wood is obtained only in the recesses of the mountains.

The whole amount of gold taken from that country in 1866 is estimated at over one hundred millions of dollars. Our countrymen would be interested to read the following. The product of California, $25,000,000; Montana, $18,000,000; Idaho, $17,000,000; Colorado, $17,000,000; Nevada, $15,000,000; Oregon, $8,000,000; other sources, $5,000,000; total, $106,000,000. Improved processes for extracting the metals have been made within two or three years, so that there is no reason why the same amount of gold may not be obtained for years to come. This amount is greater than all the gold and silver in the National Treasury, and in all the banks of the States.

All we have said on this subject may seem to dazzle the minds of those unacquainted with mining operations, but now the excitement of gold mining is over, it may not be comfortable to look at things in their true light. In the first place gold mining does not pay for an individual to engage in it any more than it pays to buy tickets in a lottery. The chances are greatly against your drawing a prize. Gold miners, the world over are proverbially poor. Take the expense of extracting the gold of California for 1866, amounting to twenty-six millions of dollars. Now it cost ten millions of dollars to transport supplies to the mining region, to say nothing of the supplies themselves and a thousand other expenses incident to every enterprise. It is true that the country at large has been enriched by these discoveries, but it has been largely at the expense of private individuals. Fifty thousand persons went to California for several successive years in search of gold, yet how few returned better off.

We have been at some pains to collect statistics of the expenditures made by citizens of Maine in search of mineral wealth. Since the year 1820 there has been expended in the State of Maine not far from half a million of dollars by companies and private individuals in search of mineral wealth within the boundaries of the State. Probably not a thousand dollars has ever been received in return for all this expenditure. It has been estimated that half a million of dollars went out of the State in 1865 in search of petroleum. This estimate we have reason to believe is full low enough, for we have been surprised as we have traveled over the State to find how many were engaged in this business, without a cent in return. If we now add to this the loss experienced to our State by the large number of active young men who have gone to California since 1850, we shall begin to realize how much our State has suffered. We have no data from which to estimate this loss, but it must amount to several millions of dollars. Could Maine have received the influx of this extent of population and capital during these years, and developed our natural resources, we should now have a population of more than a million of souls. How few young men who engaged in Maine in farming twenty-five years ago are not vastly better off in their comfortable homes than if they had gone to California in search of wealth which not one in twenty ever obtained.

One of the most instructive lessons of the weakness of poor human nature may be learned from this history of mining operations. It is a mania, a madness, an insanity, that seizes upon a certain class of minds which can no more be allayed for the time being than can seasickness. Nor is this confined to mining operations. Men, like sheep, go in flocks, no matter whether to good pastures or to destruction. This tendency to insane speculation is one of the greatest evils against which all men should be on their guard. This arises chiefly among those who are unacquainted with the new business in which they are to engage, and are led to destruction by designing persons, who dazzle men only to destroy them.

☞Public announcement is made of a change of proprietorship in the *Kennebec Journal* establishment, to take effect on the 20th inst. The veteran publishers and editors, Messrs. Stevens & Sayward, retire from the paper, after a connection, the former of fourteen, and the latter of eleven years, and are succeeded by Messrs. Owen & Nash, both young men of ability, industry and enterprise, who we have no doubt will exert themselves successfully to sustain the character and influence which has given the *Journal* for so many years so wide and favorable a reputation in the State. We are sorry to lose from the fraternity the old friends with whom we have so long sustained the pleasantest personal and professional relations, but are glad, since the change is so ordained, to welcome their successors to the ranks. As one of the oldest remaining members of the craft, we cordially extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

☞It may not be necessary, but we desire to inform publishers that we invariably write our own book and magazine notices and are alone responsible for the statements and opinions they contain. Notwithstanding this almost every book and magazine we receive for review has with it a ready made notice of from one fourth to one half a column in length with the modest request to publish the same. Several of these are before us at this writing, one of which is that of a new magazine that "commences its second year superbly," and in which are several "vividly powerful" articles "luminously written" and abounding in "brilliant," "strikingly brilliant" and "able" arguments and points. We believe ourselves competent to notice these publications in a proper, impartial and candid manner, and would thank the publishers hereafter to send us no more such manufactured puffery.

☞By the will of the late Dr. Potter of Cincinnati, formerly of Sebago, in this State, the bulk of his property eventually goes to Sebago, to be set apart as an academic fund, for the support of an academy in the town. It is to be free to all the larger children resident in the town. He recommends that the teacher be a pious Christian man, graduate of some institution authorized to confer degrees, or having passed the Sophomore year in such an institution; but he requires that the school shall each day be opened with the reading of some portion of the New Testament, in which all the pupils shall join, on penalty of the forfeiture of the right of free admission.

☞We are under obligations to T. Willis Pratt, Esq., Engineer of the Eastern Railroad, for an invitation on the 12th inst., to view the Bridge lately built for that road across the Merrimack river at Newburyport, and to witness the operation of the Diving Bell and Machinery used in the construction of the piers. A description of the Bridge was given in our columns last week by a correspondent. It is undoubtedly one of the finest and most substantial structures of the kind in the country. We regret that other engagements prevented us from availing ourselves of the polite invitation.

The Smithsonian Report for 1866.

We are indebted to Hon. S. Perham for a copy of this Report. This embodies a catalogue of its transactions for the year besides publishing a series of original articles. The world at large hardly realize how much they are indebted to the labors of scientific men in revealing nature's secrets. It was the labors of Harvey that taught the circulation of the blood. By experimenting on the deer in the park of Charles I. he enabled the physician henceforth to contend successfully against many of the maladies that had hitherto baffled his skill through the system. We little realize how ignorant the ancients were of the physical structure of our bodies. Hippocrates confounded the nerves with the tendons, while Aristotle, the father of Natural History, regarded the heart as the origin of the nerves.

Contrary to the popular opinion scientific discoveries are not the result of a blunder. They are the results of patient investigation of the laws of nature. These investigations of scientific men and learned associations have added very much to the comforts of life in the humblest family. The geologist has pointed out to us the great deposits of petroleum, while the chemist has taken it and made for us the beautiful and cheap light now known as kerosene. The same chemist takes the same petroleum and makes from it the most beautiful dyes. The electrician has studied and experimented on the laws of electricity and has made for us the telegraph. No one can realize how many thousands of experiments were necessary, how many months and years of labor were expended before a telegraph could be constructed. Now we may know the sickness of a friend in a few minutes a thousand miles distant, get news of a battle from across the ocean the very hour in which it occurs. By it the coming storm is told to us two days before hand, so that we may prepare for it. The captain refuses to sail from port because the telegraph reports to him a severe storm farther south which he knows will reach him in a day or more.

We might spend a day in the mere enumeration of discoveries made by scientific men for the benefit of man. We have come to the conclusion that no discovery, no investigation of nature is unworthy the attention of man. They all exhibit wisdom on the part of the Creator, and tend towards some practical use. We recently examined a collection of insects made by a young naturalist, and there saw in a row all the different kinds of borers in trees. There was the striped-back apple-tree beetle, whose larva spoils our apple-trees. By his side was the oak, the willow, the pine and the spruce borer, neatly arranged and labelled. It was an instructive lesson to learn from one who made no pretensions to scientific knowledge, yet who could teach us all about the destructive insects on our farms.

The benevolent labors of Smithson to diffuse knowledge among men whereby all classes should be in the enjoyment of more of the blessings of life are worthy of all praise. They have already served to awaken a spirit of inquiry all over our land and over the world. It is proposed to aid hereafter in the cultivation of such knowledge as shall have a bearing upon agriculture, which lies at the foundation of national prosperity.

THE "HIGH PRESSURE" SYSTEM OF STUDY. We are heartily glad the medical journals are enlightening the people as to the damaging effects of the high pressure system of study in our common schools upon the physical health of the pupils. It is a matter of great importance, and the evil spoken of is certainly becoming an alarming one. The health and vigor and manliness of our boys are being undermined, and our girls are becoming every day less and less fitted for the strain of domestic duties and toil eventually to become their lot. The anxiety for the school lessons of to-morrow are not unfrequently as wearing to the mind of the pupil as the stern realities of the years of manhood are to him who has attained that responsible age. Thus weariness of effort takes the place of freedom from care so essential to the physical development of the young, before the real and important duties of life are taken up, and our children have no childhood—no bright, happy, joyous, careless childhood, so dear to our memories, as we who are older can testify.

A report on the schools of Boston reveals the serious fact that the physique of the pupils of either sex who go through the entire grammar school course is much below par. The instances have occurred where pupils have been so wrought up with their studies that they have become the only single subject of thought. Their nights have become wakeful, their appetite and strength much diminished, and a complete giving up of books and study, and retirement to the country have alone effected a cure and saved the pupil from insanity. Such cases are not isolated ones by any means, but under this exacting "high pressure" method of study are fast becoming general. Now somebody is to blame for this state of things, or rather everybody is to blame for it—the teachers themselves perhaps, least of all. Public opinion has of late years made this excessive and unreasonable demand upon the minds of school children, and the demand has been satisfied;—but the physical health of pupils has been sacrificed in answering the demand. In order to remedy it, let our school directors and committees require from scholars moderate tasks well done in place of excessive requirements which will compel them to overwork. This is a reasonable request, and it will bring about an entire and complete reform than which none is more needed in our whole social and educational systems. Hear the celebrated Dr. Jacob Bigelow—one of the most eminent physicians in our country—upon this matter. His words are entitled to a candid, thoughtful hearing:

"The school system of New England is at the present moment our glory and our shame. We feel a just pride, that among us education is accessible to all, because our public schools are open to the humblest persons. But, in our zeal for general instruction, we sometimes forget that a majority of men and women must labor with their hands, that the world may not stand still, and that all may not lose by disuse the power to labor. We cannot train all our boys to be statesmen and divines, nor all our girls to be authors and lecturers or even teachers. We ought not, therefore, to drive them into the false position of expecting to attain, by extraordinary effort, a place which neither nature nor circumstances have made possible. Many unfortunate children have been ruined for life, in body and mind, by being stimulated with various inducements to make exertions beyond their age and mental capacity. A feeble frame and a nervous temperament are the too sure consequences of a brain overworked in childhood. Slow progress, rather than rapid growth, tends to establish vigor, health and happiness."

AN AGED COUPLE ROBBED AND MURDERED. The people of the quiet village of Hampton Falls, located nearly midway between Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., were thrown into the most intense excitement on Friday morning last, by the report that an aged couple—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown—had been brutally murdered and a large amount of money belonging to them stolen. Upon investigation, however, it appeared that although not murdered outright, the aged couple had received wounds of such dangerous character as to render it almost certain that death will speedily ensue. Mr. Brown was about 75 years old and his wife was of nearly the same age. He was a well known and respectable citizen, and said to be very wealthy. About $300 or $400 were taken from the house by the robber.

A man by the name of John D. Ross, a person who had formerly worked for Mr. Brown, is suspected as the guilty person. Ross was arrested by the officers about five miles east of Newburyport, Mass., and when taken had most of the money on his person. He is a man about five feet ten inches in height, and of very dark complexion. An axe was the weapon used by the murderer.

☞The neatest carriage we have seen in our streets for a long time is one from the manufactory of Leslie & Towle, Hartland, in this State. It is provided with a shifting top, with the corner irons as patented by Leslie, Porter & Towle, and in less than two minutes can be readily and easily changed from an open to a covered carriage. This improvement is a very desirable one in every respect, and we learn from many who have given it a thorough trial, that it is perfectly durable and satisfactory, and that the parts do not rattle or make the least noise—indeed the spring with which the standards are secured render this impossible. The buggy can be examined for a few days at the Mansion House stables in this city, and we urge all lovers of fine carriages to take a look at it.

☞Gen. Henry Boynton, U. S. Pension Agent, and other gentlemen of this city are expected to address the Washingtonian Temperance Meeting at Darby Hall, on Saturday evening of this week.

CITY ITEMS. It is doubtless the part of wisdom for a party to keep his own counsel, and in this matter the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company of this city evince that wisdom for which it has long had a high reputation, and which the shrewdest among us willingly concede to it. It is supposed the company are to enter upon the work of improving the immense manufacturing facilities of this place quite extensively the present season, but so far as outsiders are concerned, it is only a matter of conjecture. The dwelling house immediately north of the factory has been vacated, preparatory to its being torn away, and this looks something like the proposed enlargement of the factory. A small force of hands are at work rebuilding the machine shop, which is to be enlarged from its former dimension by an addition of thirty-six feet in length to the north end. The company is also building a new street west of the canal, from Northern Avenue to the dam. This is much needed, and will greatly facilitate the dispatch of business at the lumber yards in the vicinity. Further than this, our readers know as much of their plans as we do.—The efforts of the young men of this city to establish a Young Men's Christian Association, are meeting with very good success. The meeting for this object at the Granite Church on Sunday evening last, was very fully attended, and we learn that subscriptions to the same have already reached something over $500. A hall is to be obtained, and the library and reading room opened immediately.—Repairs upon the First Baptist church are progressing favorably, and in its remodeled and improved condition it will be an ornament to our city. Building operations in our midst are also unusually active, and several first class dwelling houses are in course of erection.—A friendly trial of power between the Atlantic and Pacific engine companies took place on Saturday evening last, the latter winning by some twenty feet, in playing horizontally through one hundred feet of hose.

POLITICAL. The Republican Convention for the 3d Congressional District, was held in this city on Thursday last. Hon. Jas. G. Blaine was unanimously renominated as Representative to Congress. This will make his fourth successive term of service. Hon. Dennis L. Milliken of Waterville was nominated as Presidential Elector. Hon. S. D. Lindsay of Norridgewock, and Hon. Wales Hubbard of Wiscasset, were nominated as delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, with Sullivan Lothrop of St. Albans, and Edwin Flye of Newcastle, as alternate delegates. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Grant for President and Hamlin for Vice President, and sustaining impeachment.

The following is a list of the delegates from Maine to attend the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 20th inst:

At Large—Samuel E. Spring of Portland, Thos. A. D. Fessenden of Auburn, Harris M. Plaisted of Bangor, Eugene Hale of Ellsworth.

Alternates—Wm. M. McArthur of Limington, A. C. Hervey of Bath, Isaac T. Hobson of Wiscasset, Eben Woodbury of Houlton.

First District—Geo. F. Shepley of Portland, Mark F. Wentworth of Kittery. Alternates—E. N. Banks of Biddeford, Neal Dow of Portland.

Second District—Luther Curtis of New Sharon, Geo. F. Beal of Norway. Alternates—A. L. Hersey of Oxford, Andrew T. Tuck of Farmington.

Third District—Stephen D. Lindsay of Norridgewock, Wales Hubbard of Wiscasset. Alternates—Sullivan Lothrop of St. Albans, Edwin Flye of Newcastle.

Fourth District—Lewis Barker of Stetson, C. H. B. Woodbury of Dover. Alternates—Samuel H. Blake of Bangor, Ezra C. Brett of Oldtown.

Fifth District—Ignatius Sargent and Wm. P. Harriman. Alternates—Chas. B. Paine of Eastport and John D. Rust of Belfast.

At each District Convention resolutions were passed recommending the nomination of Grant and Hamlin.

☞The Dickens readings by Mr. W. M. Wright at Granite Hall on Monday evening, were worthy of a larger audience and a more generous appreciation than he received. Coming unheralded and without endorsement by the accredited public arbiters of professional merit and success, he of course failed to secure the hearing he deserved, but if our own judgment is not at fault and the verdict of the few others who were present is worth anything, we may say what can be said with truth of but few of the public readers who have visited us, that the gentleman is in every respect fitted by natural gifts, and by taste and culture for the department of art to which he has devoted his powers. His person is pleasing, his manner refined, and his voice, possessing compass, flexibility and power, joined to more than ordinary ability as an actor, enables him to personate the various characters of the story with admirable spirit and effect. In the "Christmas Carol," and the Trial Scene in "Pickwick," he showed so thorough a sympathy with the spirit of the story, whether ludicrous or pathetic, and so ready a versatility and adaptation to the peculiarities of the different characters as to win unqualified commendation and applause.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—*Saturday, May 9th.* The report of Committee on Finance on appropriations for the ensuing year was recommitted, with instructions to report at next meeting. The nominations for Atlantic and Cushnoc engine companies were accepted. Petition of Geo. Cony to use a portion of Water street for building purposes, referred to special committee on wooden buildings. Petition to have the town clock placed in the tower of the new Baptist church, was referred to Committee on Bells and Clocks. The Mayor, Alderman Choate and Street Commissioner Perkins, were authorized to contract with some suitable person to sprinkle the streets. Petition of David Knowlton and others for grading Oak street, was referred to special committee. The special committee for revision of city ordinances were instructed to include in the published work such statutes of the State as have reference to city ordinances and general regulations of city government.

PAREPA IN AUGUSTA. The grand concert to be given this (Thursday) evening, at Granite Hall, by Madame Parepa-Rosa, will undoubtedly call out as large an audience and evoke as great enthusiasm among the lovers of music as signalized her first visit to Augusta about a year ago. She will be assisted by Signor Ferranti, the admirable buffo singer, who accompanied her on a former occasion, by Signor Testa, an eminent tenor, by her husband, Carl Rosa, the distinguished violinist, and by Mr. Geo. W. Colby, an accomplished pianist and conductor—the whole presenting an array of musical talent very rarely accessible to the people of Augusta. We understand that the seats are being rapidly taken up, and we would suggest to those who have not yet secured their tickets, the necessity of doing so at an early hour to-day. They can be obtained at Patterson's book and music store.

THE FLORIDA AND GEORGIA ELECTIONS. A despatch from Gen. Meade to Gen. Grant says that the election in Florida passed off without disorder. Judging from partial returns the constitution is ratified by about three thousand majority, and the Reed ticket (republican) elected by a small majority.

Official returns have been received from all but one county in Georgia showing that the constitution is ratified by 17,923 majority—Bullock (republican) was elected Governor by 7,129 majority. The Senate stands 27 republicans to 16 democrats—one doubtful. The House stands 95 republicans to 24 democrats and one doubtful.

AUGUSTA TROTTING PARK. Mr. G. M. Delany has leased this track for the present season and announces trots to take place on June 3d and 18th, July 4th and 22d, and August 13th, at which liberal purses for horses raised in Maine have been offered. Entries made to Mr. Delany at the Mansion House in this city will be duly entered for either purse or day offered, and he will also give any information gentlemen may desire.

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS. The first of the reconstructed rebel States to secure readmission into the Union will be Arkansas. That State having complied with the requirements of the reconstruction act and adopted the amendment to the constitution conferring suffrage upon all loyal citizens without distinction of color, a bill for its admission passed the House on Thursday last by a vote of 110 to 32. The bill now awaits the action of the Senate.

☞Rev. C. R. Moor preached an able and eloquent sermon on Sunday evening last, in the Winthrop St. Universalist church, on the subject of Temperance. He was listened to with great interest and attention by the large audience in attendance.

☞Hons. Jas. G. Blaine and W. P. Fessenden will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents recently received from them.

The Impeachment Proceedings.

On Tuesday Mr. Bingham on behalf of the House of Representatives resumed and concluded his argument before the Senate demanding the conviction of the President, who he asserted "stood guilty before God and man of the crimes and misdemeanors of which he is accused."

At the conclusion of his remarks some demonstrations of applause were made in the galleries. By order of the Chief Justice, the seats were cleared of spectators and the Senate proceeded to deliberate with closed doors.

In secret session Mr. Morrill of Me., moved to adjourn until Saturday, but the motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 29. A motion was submitted as to the mode of voting on the final judgment, but pending the vote the Senate took a recess. After recess, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate sat with closed doors till 4.45, when an adjournment was had till Thursday.

On Thursday the Court was in secret session from twelve to six o'clock.

The Chief Justice stated that the unfinished business from yesterday was an order of Mr. Sumner submitted by him on the 25th of April, as follows: "That the Senate, sitting on the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will proceed to vote on the general articles of impeachment at 12 o'clock on the day after the close of the arguments."

Mr. Morrill of Maine, moved to amend the order of Mr. Sumner so as to provide that when the Senate, sitting to try the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, adjourn to-day, it be to Monday next, at twelve o'clock meridian, when the Senate shall proceed to take the vote by yeas and nays on the articles of impeachment, without debate, and any Senator who may choose shall have permission to file a written opinion, to go on the record of the proceedings.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by adding after the word permission, "at the time of giving his vote."

After debate, Mr. Conkling moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed, pending which Mr. Trumbull moved to lay the subject on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Morrill submitted the following:

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of impeachment, and that on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock meridian, the Senate shall proceed to vote, without debate, on the several articles of impeachment, and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion, to go on the records.

Mr. Anthony moved an amendment that the vote be taken on or before Wednesday.

This was determined in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague and Vickers—13.

Nays—Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—37.

Mr. Sumner moved that the further consideration of the subject be posponed, and that the Senate proceed to consider the articles of impeachment.

The question was decided in the negative—yeas 15, nays 38.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend Mr. Morrill's order by striking out the word Monday and inserting Saturday, as the time to which the Senate will adjourn.

This was determined in the negative—10 yeas, 36 nays.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend Mr. Morill's order, namely, "and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion to go on the record."

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the words "and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion to go on record."

The question was determined in the negative—ayes 6, nays 42.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont then modified his order, as follows, which was agreed to:

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn till Monday at 12 o'clock meridian, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of the Senate sitting on the trial of impeachment, and that on Tuesday next following, at 12 meridian, the Senate shall proceed to vote, without debate, on the several articles of impeachment, and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion to be printed with the proceedings.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Drake's proposition to amend the 23d rule so that the fifteen minutes therein allowed for debate shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not on each article of impeachment, and this was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to a consideration of the additional rule proposed by Mr. Sumner on April 10th, relative to the question to be put to each Senator on the articles of impeachment.

Several amendments were proposed, and finally, on motion of Mr. Johnson, the whole subject was tabled.

The Chief Justice said it would place him in an embarrassing position to frame the question, and, therefore, he should like to have the advice of the Senate on the subject, and would be obliged to them if they would adjourn until 10 o'clock on Monday, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Yates the hour of meeting was fixed at 10 o'clock on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Cole the Court then adjourned.

On Monday, pursuant to adjournment, the Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M. At 10.20 the doors were closed, and Chief Justice Chase proceeded to state the form of question to be propounded to each Senator in rendering his vote upon the impeachment case, and his reply thereto, as follows:

The Secretary will read the several articles successively and after the reading of each article will put the question of "Guilty or not Guilty," each Senator rising in his place in the form used in the case of Judge Chase.

Senator —— "How say you, is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanors as charged in this article?"

In putting the question on articles 4 and 6, each of which charges a crime, the word "crime" will be substituted for the word "misdemeanor."

Mr. Sumner then submitted the following order, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed upon:

"Ordered, That the question be put as proposed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and each Senator shall rise in his place and answer—Guilty or not Guilty only."

The Senators then proceeded to give their opinions upon impeachment, and indicating the vote they will give upon the several articles. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

Mr. Grimes was the first to read his argument and there is not probably any doubt now in the Senate but that he will vote for acquittal.

Senator Sherman read a carefully prepared argument, in which he shows why he shall vote *Not Guilty* on the First Article—on the removal of Stanton—and why he shall vote *Guilty* on the Second Article—on the appointment of Thomas.

Senator Edmunds read an argument showing that he will vote guilty on nearly all, if not all, of the articles.

The argument of Mr. Trumbull is said to have been very able and powerful, nor did he positively declare, as Mr. Grimes did, that he would not vote to convict on any article.

Mr. Fessenden also read an elaborate opinion, in which he took strong ground against the assumption that the President has acted unlawfully, although he admitted that the appointment of General Thomas was not warranted by any law.

Messrs. Sherman and Howe sustained only the second, third, fourth, eighth and eleventh articles, while Mr. Henderson supported all but the eleventh.

Mr. Edmunds, who framed the Tenure-of-Office bill, advocated conviction on all the articles, as did Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Stewart, Williams and other Republicans.

Senator Hendricks (Dem.) spoke against all of the articles and condemned the whole impeachment.—Those who should be well informed are confident that the President will be convicted of the misdemeanors charged in the second article and probably convicted on other articles.

Messrs. Conness and Harlan read arguments after the recess in favor of conviction, while Mr. Buckalew took opposite ground.

Mr. Wilson made an extemporaneous speech, which is said to have been very effective. Among other good points, he said that during the recent civil war he had often noticed that the oldest and ablest Senators hesitated and indulged in legal doubts on great questions. On such occasions he had always voted so as to advance the cause of human freedom, and he had never had cause to regret a vote thus given.

The indications are that Mr. Wade's vote will be necessary to convict on the second article. The impeachers are gaining courage and the President's friends begin to look doleful.

Senator Howard of Michigan has been very ill to-day, and at times delirious. Now if he is not able to be in his seat, eighteen Senators can acquit the President, and there are reasons for fearing that those eighteen have been secured. If Mr. Howard is able to attend, it will require nineteen votes to prevent conviction. So it may be advisable to postpone action.

It must be admitted that the defection of the eminent lawyers who have arrayed themselves in opposition to their Republican associates weaken the chances of conviction. The high personal and political standing of these gentlemen silence all charges of corruption or of bribery; and when the vote is reached, their example may be followed by others.

The footing up of the check lists to-night show *thirty-two for conviction, eighteen for acquittal,* and *four doubtful.* This includes the votes of Messrs. Wade and Howard. I am not sure, however, but that several Senators who may vote for acquittal on three or four articles may vote for conviction on others.

The second, third, eighth and eleventh articles are now the most relied upon for conviction, and it is by no means certain that on these, or on one or two of them at least, Andrew Johnson will be found guilty and deposed.

On Tuesday, contrary to the general expectation that the vote on impeachment would be taken, the decision of the question was postponed to Saturday.

On Mr. Edmunds' motion an order was adopted without discussion rescinding the rule requiring the vote to be taken on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon. Mr. Chandler of Michigan stating that his colleague, Mr. Howard, was very ill, on his motion it was ordered that when the Court adjourn it be until Saturday, and in a few minutes later the Court so adjourned.

TO STATE PENSIONERS. The following, which we copy from the *Kennebec Journal*, will be of interest to all who are entitled to avail themselves of the pensions paid by the State to those who performed military service during the late war:

"The attention of all soldiers who draw State Pensions should be called to the fact that hereafter any application for State Pension, whether it is in the form of an affidavit for the continuation or a new application, must be accompanied by an affidavit from the municipal officers giving a statement of facts in full detail to ensure its consideration. If the applicant is the identical soldier or seaman who performed the service on which the application is based, his name, age, ability to labor, state of health, employment, &c., must be fully and accurately set forth. If he has property, it should be described and its probable value stated. If he has no family dependent upon him for support, that should be apparent. If he has a wife, her name, age, ability to labor, and state of health should be given; and if she has property in her own right, it should be described and its probable value stated. If he has children, their names, ages, state of health, and ability to contribute to the support of the family, should by no means be omitted in the statement of facts. In addition to all of the facts above enumerated, so far as they may be applicable, if the applicant is a widow or guardian of orphans of a deceased soldier or seaman, it should be stated whether or not there is a dependent mother or sister in the case; and if the applicant is a dependent mother or sister of a soldier or seaman deceased, very full proof of such dependency is required. If any applicant does not receive U. S. Pension, an explanation of the cause is required, and if a U. S. Pension is received, the monthly allowance should be given. If a pensioner whose allowance was continued to Feb. 23, 1868, does not reside in the city, town or plantation from which the application upon which the certificate for the allowance so continued was received, or if that allowance has been increased or decreased since the certificate was issued, a new application (not an application for continuation) is required. Hon. Henry C. Reed is chairman of the Executive Committee on State Pensions, and the clerical work is performed by A. C. Walker, Esq., at the State House.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. On Wednesday last, at Haverhill, N. H., the execution of Samuel Mills for the brutal murder of an old man named Maxwell, at Franconia, took place. While the final prayer was being offered on the scaffold, Mills looked through the vast multitude of people assembled to witness the execution as if endeavoring to discover one kind or familiar face, but evinced outwardly no emotion whatever. At quarter past ten the prayer was concluded and the sheriff then informed Mills that he had fifteen minutes to live, and could say anything he pleased before he died. "I do not know as I have much to say, sir," said he, then turning to the crowd he remarked, "Gentlemen, Samuel Mills is guilty of this crime, and I think that I have made my peace with God; Samuel Mills has acted like a man, and will die like a man; if I have done anything wrong I hope you will forgive me." Here he ceased temporarily, but after the lapse of a minute continued: "Gentlemen, tell all of the folks that Samuel Mills says he is guilty of this crime, and that he died like a man." As the last minute was passing away the sheriff informed the unfortunate criminal that he had one more opportunity of saying anything he desired to the crowd. Mills said in a clear voice, "Good bye, gentlemen; good luck to you." The black cap was then placed over his head and the sheriff remarked, "Samuel Mills, your time is up; may God have mercy on your soul." As he concluded, Mr. Stevens pulled the string and the trap dropped. Mills being a heavy man, fell the distance of eight feet with such velocity that his neck was broken, and the only appearance of life in the body afterwards was the contraction of the legs. After he had hung for about half an hour life was pronounced extinct and he was cut down.

CONTINUED INDIAN DEPREDATIONS. News received at Omaha to the 1st inst., gives information that the Indians are continuing their depredations and murdering every white person they can catch. On the 29th ult. three men were shot at Sidney and four were killed at Plum Creek, on the Pacific Railroad, by the Sioux. Only one of the men shot at Sidney was killed. He was section master on the railroad, and fifteen arrows were found in his body. The other two, named Cahoun and Edmondson, were conductors on the road. They were fishing at the time of the attack, and about half a mile distant, and within sight of the depot. Cahoun was scalped, and both were badly wounded and will probably die from their injuries. The men killed at Plum Creek were all section men on the railroad, and were repairing the road when the savages came upon them. All the ranch men and wood choppers are fleeing for safety to the North Platte. Gen. Sherman passed upon the train on the 30th ult., and viewed the four dead bodies at Plum Creek. All the trains on the Union Pacific Railroad lay up when night overtakes them, and pay no regard to the schedule of time.

SNOW STORMS IN MAINE. Friday May 8th presented the aspect of winter over a large part of New England, by the presence of a snow storm. At Bethel there was scarcely half an inch, while at Danville Junction there were about four inches. A year ago to-day the ground was frozen. We met a gentleman who stated that fifty-two years ago to-day there was a severe snow storm. According to the Bangor *Whig*, Mr. Wm. M. Parsons of that city, was living in Montville June 9th, 1816, when he was driven out of his corn field by a snow storm which covered the ground to the depth of three inches. That was known as the cold season. April and May have thus far been cold and dry, but as forward as usual. It is seldom that farmers have been able to do so much work so early in the season.

LIST OF PATENTS issued to Maine inventors on May 5th, 1868, reported for the *Maine Farmer* by Mr. Henry W. Clifford, Solicitor of American and Foreign patents, No. 301½ Congress street, Portland. O. T. Gleason, Farmington, improved velocipede; Nathan Whitten, Etna, improved car coupling; Loring J. Baker, Machias, Assignor to Samuel D. Leavitt, Archibald McNichol and Frank Fowler of Portland, improved lamp chimney cleaner; Robert W. Towle, Searsport, improved handle for smoothing irons.

"Look on this picture, and then on that."
Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons. 2w23

POISONING THE BLESSED AIR. This is what the rivals of Phalon's new perfume "Flor de Mayo," are doing with their atrocious compounds. The Health Commissioners should look to it. It is their duty to abate the ill-smelling nuisances. Sold by all druggists.

☞It would be a gross libel to say that ladies use tobacco, yet if you present a bottle of Phalon's new perfume, "Flor de Mayo," to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a snuff. Sold by all druggists.

☞The largest nail factory in this country is at Boonton, N. J. The buildings cover six acres.

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 1y31

Items of State News.

The Anson *Advocate* says that Mr. Edward Radley, of St. George, N. B., was drowned in "Seven-Mile Brook," on the "Jerusalem town," on Friday last, while at work on a jam of logs. He was in the employ of Messrs. Bradbury & Townsend, breaking in a landing, when the logs started and he was precipitated into the stream and the logs went over him.

The Bangor *Whig* says the prospect is likely to be a dry season for log-driving on all the Maine rivers, and also on those of New Brunswick. The stock of old logs in the towns on this river cannot supply the mills much beyond mid-summer, and unless there are heavy rains before that time, lumber must be very scarce.

The Bath *Times* says that Messrs. Harward, Theobald, and others of Richmond, are constructing a first-class ship in that place, and the bark commenced by the late H. S. Hagar, Esq., is to be completed this summer. T. J. Southard, Esq., will build a large ship, and James Hagar, Esq., an elegant and costly residence.

"Diogenes," alias Thomas Augustus Curtis, the well known janitor of Bowdoin College, died last Saturday night, of heart disease. He was an eccentric character, a Canadian it is probable, and leaves a library of nine hundred volumes and several thousand dollars in gold, it is rumored. This library, it is stated, will be likely to fall to the College.

The City Council of Hallowell has authorized a reward for the would-be-murderers of N. M. Stone and family. The plan miscarried because the torpedo failed to explode, but the intention of the fiends was just as wicked, nevertheless.

We learn from the Anson *Advocate* that the house, stable and hog-house of C. C. Beal of that village were burned Monday. Most of the furniture was removed from the house; some valuables belonging to Mrs. Charles Atkinson, which were stored in the upper part of the house, were destroyed. Cause of the fire, a defective chimney. The entire business portion of the village barely escaped.

The Machias *Republican* says Adeline Preble, a girl about twenty years of age, living at Dr. Ordway's, in Harrington, died suddenly, April 24th, in consequence of taking strychnine, in the absence of the Doctor. Whether she took it purposely or not cannot be now told, as she gave no information on the subject. She was subject to low spirits, and had before spoken of dying in order to get clear of the troubles of life. She lived about an hour.

The Presque Isle *Sunrise* states that on Wednesday last, Mr. C. V. White, of that town, set fire to some piles of wood in a back field more than a mile from his buildings. The fire speedily took in some grass which was not mown last year, and started off "over the hills and far away" at break-neck speed in pursuit of other and more valuable piles to burn. Mr. White started off to the village for help, and by the time assistance arrived, the fire was within a few rods of his buildings. It was finally "whipped" out without having done much damage. Mr. White estimates that the fire burned over more than sixty acres in about an hour.

The Oxford *Democrat* says that Fryeburg lands are in as good condition to work as they usually are by the middle or last of May. If we should have copious rains this month, such as we need, and may expect, it will necessarily oblige farmers to plant later than usual, as considerable lands are either flowed by high waters or rendered so wet that it requires considerable time to dry. Grain, mostly oats, has been sown in large quantities for so early in the season.

The barn of Mr. Robert A. Spear, in Warren, was destroyed by fire on the 28th of April. A cow, yearling calf, swine, two yoke of oxen, fifteen sheep, and some fifty or sixty hens, together with eight tons of hay, were destroyed.

Mr. C. M. Bailey is about to build a new oil cloth factory in Winthrop. Mr. Moses Bailey is also to build one in the same town.

The Oxford *Democrat* says that the lumber drivers upon the Saco and adjacent streams, have been obliged to "hang up" for the want of water.

The Brunswick *Telegraph* states that in that place a little fellow, aged about eight years, son of Mr. Albion P. Woodside, was run over, one day last week, at the farm, by an ox cart; the cart was loaded with stone, the whole probably weighing one ton and a half. The wheel crossed diagonally one leg, crushing it fearfully. At last accounts the little fellow was doing well.

Major Frederic Robie, a member of the present State Senate from Cumberland, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and will have the general superintending of the collection of customs in Maine.

Mr. Theophilus Sargent, of Milo, the pioneer settler of that town, died of apoplexy on Wednesday last at the age of nearly eighty-one.

The Somerset *Reporter* says that Mr. M. Willis of Skowhegan, has nearly completed his new building for the slate grinding business. The slate is ground very fine, and is used in making oil cloths.

The Saco *Courier* states that on Wednesday last Dr. Warren of Biddeford, assisted by Dr. Hall, removed a tumor weighing fourteen pounds from the left leg of Mr. Libby of Saco. It had been growing for eighteen years, and its position, extending from the knee joint down the outside of the leg, rendered the operation a delicate matter. The patient being under the influence of ether, was relieved from this disagreeable and dangerous appendage without difficulty, and is now rapidly improving.

The residence of Mrs. C. H. Parley in Waterford, was destroyed by fire on Monday last, as we learn from the *Press*.

The pupils in the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, have increased in number since September last, from thirteen to more than forty. The institution has obtained a permanent start, and is well calculated to produce an excellent grade of teachers for our public schools.

Rev. Daniel Kendrick, a venerable Congregational clergyman, died at Wilton last week, at the age of eighty-four.

It is estimated by persons who have investigated the matter, that the damage sustained in Johnson's and Passamaquoddy bays, by weirs being swept away during the past winter by ice, amounts to $70,000. Many weirs are being built in the place of the old ones, and the indications are favorable for a good catch of herring this season.

The evidence before the coroner's jury established the identity of the dead body found near Bath a day or two since, as that of John M. Martin, of Southport. The jury found that Martin came to his death by drowning, caused by the accidental upsetting of "dory," in which the deceased, in company with one George Dixon, was rowing up the Kennebec river near Thorne's Head.

The students at Colby University, Waterville, have been indulging in some very boyish demonstrations lately. One night last week they took down the chapel bell, and buried it in the grove back of the buildings. A few nights afterwards, they burned over the College grounds, and Saturday night they carried away all the gates in the village and piled them up near the College. Perhaps the Faculty will regard these acts as indicating a taste for agricultural pursuits that deserves encouragement, and will allow some of these young men a chance to rusticate for a season. Monday night the programme was varied by tearing up a portion of the sidewalk on Temple street.

The *Sunrise* says the town of Hancock has neither physician, lawyer, hotel nor rum shop, but has three churches, and two lodges of Templars.

Dr. Young, one of the Norway Bank robbers, has been taken from the Paris jail and safely lodged in the State Prison at Thomaston. The doctor had for a travelling companion to his new residence a ragged and dirty Indian boy, sent to the same place for store breaking. There was evidently a mutual attachment between them, the doctor's right leg being shackled to the left leg of the boy.

The engineer of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad has nearly completed the preliminary work. The road will run from Woolwich through Wiscasset, Newcastle, Damariscotta Mills, Nobleborough, Waldoborough, Warren, Thomaston, and Rockland, having a total length of forty-five miles.

Mrs. Susie Jane Ray, aged eighteen years, reached Boston on Wednesday morning last, from Winterport, on the way to meet her husband in Trunton, Mass. She was seen leaving the boat at the wharf, but there all trace of her is lost.

The Hallowell *Gazette* says that the work of deepening and widening the channel of the Kennebec between that city and Gardiner, which was begun last year, will be resumed immediately.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Line.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD
WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868.

At market:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*	*Hogs*
This week,	1212	5991	—
Last week,	1650	6375	—

From Maine 26 cattle, no sheep.

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual....$15.00@16.00; First qual..... 14.50@14.75; Second do...... 13.00@14.00; Third do...... 12 50@13.75 — Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $11@12.

WORKING OXEN—$200 to 315; handy steers, $125 to 200, a little above their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—Extra, $70@100; Ordinary, $49@65; Heifers, $7@50.

HIDES—Brighton, 9½@10c ℔ lb; country lots 8½@9.

SHEEP—Northern—7@9c ℔ lb.; extra, 10@11c ℔ lb.; by the head, $2 75; sheared, 4½@7c ℔ lb.

PELTS—Brighton, Sheep and Lambs, 2,25@2,50 each; Country, 75@$1 25.

CALF SKINS—18@20c.

TALLOW—7½@9.

FALL HOGS—10½@10½c.

SHOATS—Wholesale, 9½@10c; retail, 11@13. Fat—not fall—Hogs, 10½@11c; Spring pigs, $5@6.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

C Hammond, 11; E Elwell, 3; G L Cobb, 8; R D Blinn, 4.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

C Hammond sold three cows and young calves at $75 each, and one slim farrow cow for $35, and another for $50.

REMARKS. At Cambridge and Medford, the arrivals of cattle of all kinds amounted to only 165 head, a number smaller we believe, than we have reported for any week during the past seven years, except, perhaps, the Fourth of July week of 1866. Some of these were milch cows and working oxen; some of these were on commission or engaged last week. For the first time for weeks past there were no Western Cattle in the yards. At Cambridge, though the number of buyers present were small, the demand for stock was good, as the few cattle at market were disposed of early in the forenoon at some advance on last week's prices. Of the Western cattle about the usual proportion arrived on Saturday, a large part of which were disposed of on that day. This greatly reduced the number on the regular market day. Of the twenty-six from Maine, twelve were traded at Brighton. The supply this week is about four hundred short of the average of the past four weeks, and appears to be hardly to the demand, and prices have materially advanced.

Some of the butchers, particularly those in the retail trade, put the advance on their goods at $1 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Between the sharpest purchasers last week, when the buyers had their own way, both in prices and estimates, and the sharpest sales this week, when the seller is about to dictate terms, there is undoubtedly more difference than appears from comparison with the average sales. The receipts of Northern Sheep were only 1861 out of a total of 5998. Last weeks advance was fully sustained. The number of Veal Calves is large (about 1000) in comparison with other stock.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13, 1868.

There are very few buyers in the market, and prices are nominal. We quote Maine wool at 48; delaine selections, 50@52; New York State, 45@46; New Hampshire, 46; Extra pulled, 47@50; Super, 50@52; Canada combing, 70. Buyers would doubtless obtain some concessions from their prices.

New York Market.

To the Editors of the Maine Farmer:

On account of the bad storm, we have been unable to get the New York Markets. BOSTON OPERATOR.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged—Western Superfine, $9 25@9 75; Common Extras, $10 25@11 00; Medium do, $11 00@12; good and choice Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $13 00@14 75; Boston City Mills, $11 00@13 per bbl.

CORN—In fair demand—choice lots are held firm; Western Yellow, $1 28; Southern do, $1 23@1 25; Western Mixed, $1 21@1 24, for low and high; White, $1 1 18@1 20 per bushel.

OATS—The market is firm at last week's prices. Western is 96@97c; Southern, 95c per bushel.

RYE—Very scarce and prices nominal; sales this week at $2 20. Shorts, market firm at $43; Fine Feed at $45; Middlings, $48.

BUTTER—The market is a little weak; straight lots of good are worth 40@42c, and some inferior has sold at 35 cents ℔ lb.

EGGS—There is a good demand at 25 cents per dozen.

POTATOES—The supply is small and the prices have advanced; Jackson Whites are worth $1 60@1 70 per bushel.

HAY—Prime sells slowly at 25@26 per ton; on second qualities there is no movement.

Gold and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13.

Gold opening 1 39¾ and closing 1 39¾. Five-twenties, 1862, 1 08½; 1864, 1 06½; 1865, 1 07¼; new 1865, 1 09¼; 1867, 1 09¼. Seven-thirties, 1 07½. Ten-forties, 1 03¼. No sales of City or State Bonds.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868.

[NOTE.—By an oversight in proof reading, our last weeks market report contained two quotations of produce, in which there was some discrepancy in prices of the same article. We trust the error will not occur again.]

APPLES—Good Baldwins and Greenings are rather scarce, although prices have not materially advanced from our last week's quotations. Common cooking are out of market, and dried are quoted at 12@14c.

BUTTER—A little decline in this article is noticeable and a choice article now commands from 35@40c; Common and Store grades have sustained a corresponding decline.

BEANS—We quote: Yellow eyes, $4 00@4 25; Pea, 5 00@5 25; Mediums, 4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—Livermore, 15@17c; Ordinary, 12@14.

CORN—Maine, $1 45; Southern and Western 1 35@1 40.

FLOUR—Super to common extra, $11 00@12 00; good, $14@15; choice Western, 15@16; Southern, $16@18; St. Louis favorite brands, 17@18.

GRAIN—Barley $1 40@1 50; Oats 85@90c; Rye is scarce at 2 00@2 20.

HAY—A few loads have been noticed in market during the week and the article has commanded 16 00.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins $1 00@1 75; Hides 8½@9. Calf skins 20@25; Lamb skins 50@1 00.

LIME—$1 45 per cask.

MEAL—Corn $1 50@1 60; Rye $2 25.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1 50 per gallon.

PRODUCE—Potatoes have advanced to $1 25@1 35; Eggs are plenty at 20c ℔ doz, and domestic Lard scarce at the same price ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Round hog 11@12½c; Beef 11@15; Clear Salt Pork $28 00@32 00; Mutton 8@10; Turkeys and Chickens 20@24c; Veal, 9@11 by the carcass; Ham 18@20c.

SEEDS—Clover 11@18; Herdsgrass $2 75@3 50; Red top 200@2 12.

SHORTS—Are but little called for, being held at 3c ℔ lb.

WOOD—Soft wood—Mill edgings and slabs, $3 00@3 50 per cord.

WOOL—Remains in accordance with our last quotations, although the market is rather dull.

Portland Market.

PORTLAND, May 9, 1868.

APPLES—Green ℔ bbl $5 00@6 00; Sliced, ℔ lb 13@14. Cored 11@14.

BUTTER—Country ℔ lb, 42@45, Choice Table, 45@50; Store 20@25.

BEANS—Yellow eyes, $5 25@5 50; Pea $5 75@6 00; Blue Pod, $5 25@5 50.

CHEESE—Factory, 18½@18; Country, 15@16c.

FISH—Cod, large shore, ℔ quin. $6 50@6 00; large Bank ℔ quin $5 00@5 50; small Bank, ℔ quin. $3 00@3 25; Pollock, ℔ quin. $2 25@2 75; Haddock ℔ quin. $1 75@2 00; Hake $2 25@2 75; Herring, shore, ℔ bbl., $6 00@7 00; Scaled ℔ box, 40@45c; No. 1 Herring ℔ box, 25@30c; Mackerel, ℔ bbl.—Bay No. 1, $21 00@22 00; Bay No. 2, $16 00@18 00; Shore No. 1 19 50@21 00; Shore No. 2, $16 00@17.00, Shore No. 3, small $7 00@8.00

GRAIN—Rye, $1 90@2 20 Oats 88@90c. Mixed corn, $1 30@1,2?, Yellow, $1.28@1 30; Barley, nominal. Shorts per ton $45@50.

HAY—℔ net ton, pressed, $19@20 00; loose $18@22.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 19@20; Slaughter Hides, 9½@11c; Calf Skins, 20@00; Lamb Skins 65@ 75.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ℔ bbl, $3 75@4 00; Beef ℔ lb., 10@14c; Eggs ℔ doz., 22@23c, Turkeys, 18@25c; Chickens, 15@18c; Geese, 18@20; Onions, $1 50@1 25 ℔ bush.; Lamb, 8@10c; Veal 8@10c.—*Price Current.*

Bangor Produce Market.

MONDAY, May 12, 1868.

Loose hay of the best quality has sold the past week at from $15 00 to 16 00 per ton, inferior qualities from 11 00 to 14 00 pressed do., 16 00 to 18 00. Straw, 9 00 to 10 00, and pressed do., 10 00. Oats 90 cents to 1 00. Yellow eyed beans, 4 50 to 4 75, pea do., from 4 75 to 5 00. Potatoes, 1 40 to 1 45. Eggs, 22 cents. Butter has sold the week past from 45 to 48 cents. Dried apple, 12 to 14 cents.—*Bangor Whig.*

☞The ruins of a town, canals, &c., have been discovered in Utah, a few miles above the Salt river. The canals are from thirty-five to fifty feet in width, and the walls, which are from five to eight feet high, have been traced ten or fifteen miles from the river. The ruins are at intervals the length of the valley.

☞Yale College cabinet has lately received from Prof. Marsh probably the largest fossil elk in the world. The span of its antlers is thirteen feet two inches. It was brought from Iceland, a number of years since.

☞The Gettysburg Asylum lottery has come to an end, the managers putting the proceeds in their pockets, and leaving the credulous ticket-holders to settle with the endorsers.

Santa Anna, once reputed enormously rich, is now bankrupt. In a suit recently brought by him in Havanna, he avowed his inability to give security for his part of the costs.

☞The largest income returned in Chicago is $202,306.84, by C. H. McCormick. The next largest is his brother's, J. L. McCormick, $100,000.

☞Governor Evans assures the people of Colorado that as soon as the impeachment trial is over Colorado will be admitted as a State.

☞Women are permitted to practice in the Iowa courts.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TERRIFIC VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Recent arrivals from the Sandwich Islands bring accounts of a terrible eruption of the volcano Maunoloa which began its demonstrations on March 27 or 28. One hundred earthquake shocks were felt, and during the two weeks following to April 13, two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. At Waischina the earth opened in many places and the tidal wave, sixty feet high, rose over the tops of the cocoa trees for a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses and everything movable before it. The terrible shock prostrated churches and killed many persons. In all one hundred lives were lost, besides thousands of horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rocks and lava, and a river of red hot lava five or six miles long flowed ten miles per hour, destroying everything before it, and forming an island in the sea, and a new crater two miles wide opened and threw rocks and streams of fire one thousand feet high. Streams of lava rolled to sea. At one time the illumination extended fifty miles at night. The lava was pushed out from shore one mile. At Warischina three miles from shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kone packet was passing, scattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred April 2d. Prior to the eruption there was a shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swaying motion of the earth was dreadful, so that no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock eruptions of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes and then ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then streams of lava. The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the water. The earth eruptions swallowed thirty persons and the sea many more.—Great suffering and terror prevailed in the district, and the whole region was affected.

Honolulu correspondence gives the details of the volcanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaian group but one. No damage is known to have occurred except around Maunoloa. Numerous extensive land slides accompanied the phenomena, destroying life and property. The summit and side of the kill, 1500 feet high, were thrown a thousand feet over the tops of the trees and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued afterwards destroyed both vegetable and animal life. Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain side, and a lava stream flows under the ground, breaking out in four jets six miles from the sea and throwing lava and stones 1000 and 1500 feet high, and is now joined to the main land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. The base of the volcano is about thirty miles in circumference. At least half a million dollars' worth of property is destroyed.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers.

The worst is thought to be over, but the lava flow continues. It is a grand spectacle.

FROM ABYSSINIA. Late despatches give further particulars of the operations of Gen. Napier's forces in Abyssinia. An official despatch from Talanta April 21st, says over thirty guns and mortars were destroyed at Magdala, the gates were blown up and every building in the town burnt on the 17th. The king's widow and son were protected to the Tigre country. The army left Magdala on the 18th and hope to reach Soula by the end of May. The wounded are all doing well.

The New York *Herald's* Magdala correspondent, writing on the 16th of April, says the King was burned in Magdala church. The young prince Theodore goes to England to be educated, and Gobazye is to be crowned King. The army will leave for home in two days.

Three other *Herald* specials dated respectively on the 10th, 11th and 12th of April, which have been delayed two weeks on the route, have just come to hand to give a graphic picture of the fight of the 10th. When the English came in view the enemy were in grand array. The fight was opened with mortars and soon after thirty-five hundred Abyssinians with shouts and triumphant ardor rushed down the hill and charged the British batteries. They were repulsed, leaving seven hundred killed on the field including two chiefs. The enemy's tactics and courage were good. The King sent a flag of truce to Gen. Napier, asking for peace. Napier replied that his terms were "unconditional surrender." The King replied that he would never accept such arbitrary terms. He would rather fight but asked Napier to take the English prisoners and go away. Hence all the prisoners were released, but the King refused to surrender himself and Magdala was stormed by the British. The King tried to commit suicide three times. The captives saw three hundred native prisoners killed on the 9th of April.

A CLEAR CASE. It is a very clear case that poisonous drugs destroy health. Impure Saleratus produces decayed teeth, bronchitis, dyspepsia, and general debility. It is also clear that Pyle's Saleratus is pure, wholesome, and efficient. Careful persons use no other. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages, full weight.

Special Notices.

FRIGHTFUL PROPHECIES CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing cause of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would *dare* to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it. 1m22

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Has become an article of commerce, which no medicine ever became before. It is as much an item in every bill of goods sent to country merchants as tea, coffee, or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favor.—*Glens' Falls Messenger.*

Rev. H. L. Van Meter, Burmah, writes. "The Pain Killer has become an almost indispensable article in my family."

Hundreds of missionaries give similar testimony of its virtues.

Rev. G. J. Stearns writes. "I consider it the best remedy for Dyspepsia I ever knew."

Rev. Jabez S. Swan says. "I have used it for years in my family, and consider it an invaluable remedy."

Rev. M. H. Bixby writes, "I have had occasion to use the Pain Killer very frequently during my residence in Burmah and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the jungles without it. In case of Colic, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I I have found it beneficial. It is popular in Burmah; among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit, and the good of the people. 2t23

R. R. R. Ladies should always keep Radway's Ready Relief in their escritoires or toilet cases; it will be found of great value in all the varied complaints which ladies are more or less troubled with. Headache, Toothache, Wandering Pains, Dizziness, &c, are instantly relieved and cured by its use.

LADIES, BEWARE! Insanity, Fits, Heart Disease, Rush of Blood to the Head, Vomiting of Blood, Weakness, Bad Dreams, Lowness of Spirits, Languor, Loss of Appetite, Consumption, and rapid Decline, follow speedily Irregularities and Retentions. To guard against these evils, let the feet be soaked in warm water mixed with Ready Relief, also rub the spine with Relief daily, for three or four days before the expected period. If affected with either of these symptoms, take the Renovating Resolvent, and at night two to six of Radway's Pills. A few days use of these medicines will remove all obstructions, and restore the system to health and regularity. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants at 50s per bottle. See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 2t23

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! in from 10 to 48 hours Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum, Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter, Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like magic.

Price 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

Boston, August 26, 1866. 1y39

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT,

Is for sale in Augusta by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist. 14

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS

Are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache, and Bilious Diseases, General Debility, &c. They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist diseases of all kinds. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Sold by all druggists. 16w15

Oriental Detersive Soap. This is decidedly the best and greatest labor-saving Soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Clothes need no boiling, very little hard rubbing, no washboard required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Manufactured only by

6meop50 McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia and New York.

"OUT OF SORTS."

Take DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS,—the most medicinal in the market. Established in 1808. 6m15

MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES, AND TAN

The only reliable Remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond Street, New York. ☞Sold everywhere. 6m16

Whiskers. DR. LAMONTE'S CORRILLIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO. 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y50*

The Happiest Effect in Coughs, Pulmonary Complaints and Kidney Troubles can be secured by using *White Pine Compound.* There is no better or safer remedy before the public.

ANDREW COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

From the Directors of the Albany Co., Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 1, 1868.

Having implicit confidence in the great value of the Super-Phosphate manufactured by Andrew Coe, and firmly believing in its efficiency as a manure, to aid in maintaining the fertility of, as well as increasing the products of the farm, we cordially recommend its use to farmers, horticulturists and market gardeners generally, feeling assured no one will be disappointed in the good results that will follow its application to almost all farm and garden crops.

It gives evidence of being well and carefully prepared, and free from the adulteration so common in manures offered to the public; while its use on our lands has more than proved all that is claimed for it.

Ira Boynton,	William J. Relyea,
James Kingsburg,	William McGivney,
Dr. P. B. Noxon,	Dr. D DeGaff,
John C. Chism,	J. S. Robbins,
John J. Mull,	S. Van Allen,
John C. Nott,	Jas. I. Schoonmaker,
David Allard,	Henry Hilton,
D. L. Babcock,	John Keenholtz,
J. A. J. Sprague,	Col. A. S. Baker,
Jacob Messenger,	E. Bostock.

Letter from George E. Brackett.

BELFAST, ME., Nov., 1867.

Messrs. C. L. BARTLETT & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gents: I received through your hands, last spring, some of Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate, for trial, and herewith report results. I raised one of the best crops of corn I ever grew. The phosphate was applied half hand-full to the hill. A low me to say that I have found it the best artificial manure I have yet used. On potatoes the yield was one-fourth more than with barnyard manure. On turnips the yield was double. If your Phosphate all proves as good as the article I tried, I can freely recommend it to the public.

Yours, truly, G. E. BRACKETT.

For sale by C. L. BARTLETT & CO., Boston, Mass. 23tf

TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

And other SECURITIES and VALUABLES.

UNION SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

40 State Street, Boston.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO offer for rent, Safes inside their Vaults, at rates from $20 to $100 per annum. They also offer to receive, on Special Deposit, as Bailees, securities of persons living in the country or traveling abroad, Officers of the Army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, and others. Circulars, containing full particulars, forwarded on application to

Boston, March 1, 1868. 1y13 HENRY LEE, MANAGER.

Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,

1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

260 VALUABLE RECEIPTS. beautiful arts, way to make money, new discoveries, choice secrets, &c, sent free. Agents wanted. 13w19 Address WOOD & CO, Vernon, N. J.

Married.

In Augusta, May 7th, by Rev C A King, Mr J P Fowler and Miss S A Smith, both of Augusta.

In Albion, May 11, by J Whitaker Esq, Mr Alvin Smiley and Miss Mary E Handy, all of Albion.

In China, May 2d, William J Rowe of Vassalboro, to Miss Mary Ella Worth of China.

In Pittston, 30th ult, Mr Chas H Warren to Mrs Eliza J King, both of Pittston.

In Bangor, May 3d, Mr Jeremiah J Hayes to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Daniel Farrell Esq, both of Bangor.

Died.

In this city, May 11, Thomas W S Bradbury, Esq, son of Hon. James W Bradbury, aged 26 years.

In Whitefield, May 3d, Enoch Heath, aged 84 years.

In Manchester, April 26, Miss Mary Lyon, aged 25 years, 1 month, 14 days.

In Avon, April 30, Esther, widow of Jonathan Ellsworth, aged 95 years, 6 months.

In Nantucket, Mass, April 29, Capt Alexander Paddack, aged 70 years, 4 months.

WARNER'S SULKY REVOLVING RAKE.

The Best Rake now in Use.

Farmers of New England and Eastern New York please forward your orders. A discount will be made from our shop price of the cost of the freight to any railroad station in said territory to which the rake may be directed to be sent, if made by the first of June next. Payment to be made for rake ordered, by the 1st of September next. Please send for circular, which will give full particulars. H. J FAY & CO., Manufacturers.

North Williston, April 18, 1868. 2m23

HAMBLETONIAN STALLION GIDEON!

Gideon is half-brother of Dexter, of 2:17¼ notoriety; George Wilkes, one mile to wagon, 2:25; Volunteer; Shark; Bruno trotting at 4 years in 2:30; and many other of the fastest Trotters in the country.

Gideon will make the present season at the Stable of the Penobscot County Fair Grounds Co, commencing May 1st, and ending September 1st.

Gideon is eight years old this spring; stands 15 hands 2½ in; and weighs 1,080 pounds. Was bought in Orange Co., N. Y., four years since, by T. S. Lang, Esq, of North Vassalboro'; and is direct by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; he by Abdallah by Mambrino by Imp. Messenger. The dam of Gideon was by Engineer; he by Old Engineer; he by old Imp. Messenger—thus being very closely inbred to Messenger, one of the best progenitors of trotters ever foaled.

Gideon is the only son of old Hambletonian in this State for stock purposes; and although never having been used for track purposes, has exhibited promise of that speed and endurance which has made his relations so justly famous.

The above named Horse is a dapple grey, with strong black limbs, and deep chest; and although grey, his gets are mostly bays or black, and of good size; his oldest are three years old—one of which has been sold for one thousand dollars.

Satisfactory vouchers of his pedigree can be produced to those who desire his services, or any parties who may dispute it.

Mares from a distance will receive the best of care; but accidents (should any occur), will be at the owner's risk. Mares at hay, $3 per week; pasturing, $1. Terms, $25 for the season. Cash or satisfactory note at time of first service.

Bangor, May 5th, 1868. 10t13 F. S. PALMER.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

This Trotting Stallion will make the season of 1868, in the State of Maine, commencing May 1st and ending August 1st.

General McClellan is a bay horse with black points. He was formerly owned by Geo. M. Robinson, Esq., of Augusta, Me., and is too well known in this vicinity to need especial description. McClellan has trotted faster in public than any stallion now used or that has ever been used for stock purposes in the State of Maine. McClellan trotted 4 heats of a match to wagers for $2,000 against the celebrated stallion "Commodore Vanderbilt" over the Fashion Course, L. I., in last June in the following time: 2.34, 2.31¼, 2.31½, 2.30¾, winning the 1st, 2nd and 4th heats and making a dead heat of the 3d; thus showing, in the same race, two heats trotted faster to a wager than any other stock horse in the State has ever trotted in harness.

General McClellan has trotted with and beaten the following noted stallions:

ETHAN ALLEN,	*COM. VANDERBILT,*
HONEST ALLEN,	*FEARNAUGHT,*
HARRY CLAY,	*YOUNG MORRILL,*
DAN RICE,	*DANVILLE BOY,*
LATHAM,	*DRISS BURGER,*
LEVIATHAN,	*SPRINGVILLE CHIEF.*

McClellan is ready to trot any stallion now owned in the State of Maine over any good mile track, at 30 days notice, the following race for $500 to $1000 a side each race—mile heats best 3 in 5 in harness, and the same race to wagon. Two miles and repeat in harness and the same race to wagon. Ten days to intervene between each race. General McClellan's stock need little praise. For style gait and speed they not to be surpassed by the get of any stallion in this State. Mr. O. M. Shaw of Bangor, owns the only McClellan colt that has ever been trained to a track. This colt trotted last fall when 5 years old in 2 40½ in a race, and is considered by good judges to be the best and fastest colt of his age in the State.

McCLELLAN WILL BE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

IN AUGUSTA, at the Trotting Park every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday; IN GARDINER, Thursday and Friday; IN SOUTH CHINA, at the Farm of Alonzo Savage every Monday.

TERMS. $50 by the season. Payable to groom at the time of first service. All mares at the risk of their owners. Communications addressed the Mansion House, Augusta, will receive immediate attention. ALONZO SAVAGE, Groom.

Augusta, 1868. 3m22

THE STALLION JOHN BRIGHT.

This stallion will make the season of 1868 at Augusta, Gardiner and South China, in the same manner as McCLELLAN, both horses being located the same day at the same point.

JOHN BRIGHT is sometimes known as the "Pratt Colt," or the "Jacobs Colt," and is a half brother o Gen. McClellan, both being sired by the Drew Horse. He is 8 years old this summer, stands 15½ hands high, and weighs 1000 pounds. He is a very handsome horse of a bright bay color, and with a splendid trotting action. His disposition is very gentle and kind. When four years old he won the "Four-year-old Purse," at the Waterville Horse Fair, beating the well known Hambletonian Stallion Gideon, and all other competitors. Since that time he has not trotted in public, but has been kept exclusively for stock purposes, having been located in the neighborhood of South Exeter, under the charge of Daniel Quimby. John Bright's Colts are, without exception, of fine size, color, disposition and gait, and will in all respects compare favorably with the get of any Maine stallion.

TERMS—$25 to warrant, $15 by the season, $10 single service. All mares at the risk of their owners.

12t23 ALONZO SAVAGE, Groom.

1868. ROBINSON'S KNOX.

Will stand at the subscribers' stable in North Vassalboro', the ensuing season.

TERMS, Season $10; Warrant $15.

"ROBINSON'S KNOX" was sired by "Gen. Knox," is five years old, weighs, 1000 pounds, color blood bay, and in features, style, action and docility a splendid *fac simile* of his celebrated sire. Season to close Sept. 1st. W. M. ROBINSON.

North Vassalboro', May 1st, 1868. 3m23

CITY CEMETERIES.

At a meeting of the City Council held May 9th, 1868 it was—"*Ordered,* that the City Treasurer be instructed to see that all Lots in the Cemeteries of Augusta, are deeded, and the same paid for, before parties are allowed to bury their dead therein. Also, to collect all sums remaining due on Lots already sold, and no further burials be allowed therein until the arrearages are paid"

The Superintendent of Burials has been instructed to enforce this order in all cases, and from this date no burials will be allowed unless deeds are procured, or permission given from this office. JOHN P. DEERING, Treasurer.

Augusta, May 12th, 1868. 2t22

BRIDGTON ACADEMY.

The Summer Term of this Institution will commence Tuesday, May 26th, 1868, and continue ten weeks.

JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M., Principal.

Competent Assistants secured for the various departments. Text Books furnished by the Principal at Portland prices. Board in the vicinity at reasonable rates.

No. Bridgton, April, 18, 1868. 2t23 THOS. H. MEAD, Sec'y.

HILL'S RHEUMATIC PILLS. SURE CURE.

Wholesale and Retail by

TITCOMB & DORR,

West End Kennebec Bridge,

AGENTS FOR AUGUSTA.

(Box sent free by mail on receipt of price—25 cents.) 8t23

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

For Promoting the Growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.:

I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil,—COCOAINE.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared; the hair ceased to fall; and I have now a thick growth of new hair. Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, 1864.

Messrs. BURNETT & Co.:

I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years, if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after, her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect, WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the Best and Cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It promotes the GROWTH OF THE HAIR and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists everywhere. 3m23P

DR. JOB SWEET'S

(*The Great Natural Bonesetter's,*)

Strengthening Bitters,

☞The Great Blood Purifier and Regulator, cures Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Disorders, Summer Complaints, Nervous Affections, Weakness, General Debility, &c. As a Spring Medicine they are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

WEEKS & POTTER, and RUST BROS. & BIRD, Boston, Agents. 12t23P

FOR COUGHS,

Colds and Consumption try the old and well known **Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam**, approved and used by our *oldest and best physicians* and *families for forty years past.* Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 4t23P

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One or two active Agents, of either sex, in every town and village for the largest One Dollar Pawnbrokers' Sale in the country. Send for circulars S. C. THOMPSON & CO., 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. 4t23P

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All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. 8t23P

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80 pages. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free, Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, 7m23P

EPILEPSY, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, &C.,

C. ROBBINS, M. D.,

Charlestown, Mass., once a hopeless epileptic, by experimenting, cured himself, and has for the last 25 years made the above a *specialty.* Dr. R. will receive patients into his family. *Please send for references.* "Dr. Robbins has been in the successful practice of Epilepsy, Chorea, and other nervous diseases, in this city and Charlestown, for the last twenty-five years. His endorsers embrace men of the highest culture, position and wealth"—*Boston Traveller.* 4t23P

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Everywhere, to sell JOHN S. C. ABBOTT'S **"Life of Gen. Grant."** New work. "People's Edition." Ready for subscribers. Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston Mass. 4t23P

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(*The Great Natural Bonesetter's.*)

HEALING SALVE

☞Astonishes every one that uses it, by its wonderful cures of Burns, Felons, Breeding Sores, Boils, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Old Sores, Itch, Sore Nipples, Piles, and Sores of every kind. All Druggists sell it.

WM. A PEASE & CO., New Bedford, Proprietors.

WEEKS & POTTER, and RUST BROS. & BIRD Boston, Agents. 3m23P

CANCER, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA,

Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., CURED. A book of 100 pages, sent *free* to invalids. Address R. GREENE, M. D., 16 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. 4t23P

THE SPRING OF THE YEAR

is the proper time to take cleansing and purifying medicines, which

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

Stands pre-eminent for the cure of Scrofula, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism Diseases of the Liver and skin, and all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood and the Effects of Mercury.

Swaim's Panacea has been for nearly a half century celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures, for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea, some of which give the particulars of cases too frightful for general publication, where the patients have been almost eaten up with Scrofula, and were deemed incurable by physicians.

It has been used in hospitals and private practice, and has been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians and other eminent persons.

The wonderful cures effected by SWAIM'S PANACEA have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain Mercury in any form, and, being an innocent preparation, it may be given to the most tender infant.

Beware of Imposition.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass:

"SWAIN'S—PANACEA—PHILADA."

Having the name of JAS SWAIM stamped on the sealing wax and written on the Internal Revenue Tax Label covering the cork, and a splendid engraving on the side of the bottle, by Draper & Co., bank-note engravers, in the centre of which is a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim. (copyright secured.)

If persons purchasing the Panacea will be careful to observe that the name SWAIM is correctly spelled, they need not be imposed on.

ALSO, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

A valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from debility of the digestive organs, such as Acidity of the Stomach, Worms. Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, etc. See the pamphlet.

Prepared only at Swaim's Laboratory, the Old Stand, South Seventh Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, and sold by all Druggists, in the United States.

General Agents for the United States,

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THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

Bogle's Enamel Complexion Powders. New, elegant and harmless. Unequalled for the toilet or the nursery. Price 50 cents. **Mystikos, or Bogle's Mystic Hair Tint.** Any shade. No washing. One preparation. All annoyances of old-fashioned hair dye avoided. Price $1 50 and $1.00; (small trial bottles 50 cts.) Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, for dressing the hair, his Electric Hair Dye, and Wigs and Hair work, surpass all others. W. BOGLE, 202 Washington St., Boston. P8w23

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To solicit orders for Dr. William Smith's DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. The only Edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

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For sale a pair of mules 5 years old this spring, bred from an imported Spanish Jack; sound every way, and very spirited. May be seen at my farm at Glenburn. Enquire of the subscriber at Bangor, Maine. C. B. ABBOTT.

Bangor, May 1868. 23tf

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And thousands of others will tell you that DOTY'S (steamtight) WASHING MACHINE, and the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER are a real success, and save their cost in clothing every year, besides saving more than half the Time and Labor of washing.

Recommended by the

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Send the retail price, Washer, $14, extra Wringer $9, and we will forward either or both machines, *free of freight,* to places where no one is selling, and so sure are we that they will be liked, that we agree to *refund* the money if any one wishes to return the machine, free of freight, after a months' trial according to directions.

Large discount to canvassers and the trade everywhere.

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IT COSTS ONE DOLLAR.

Relief a few days—cure in a few weeks. *It never fails.* Its success is astonishing the best medical talent of the age. Circulars with Certificates and a full explanation, sent free to anyone on receipt of their address. The Medicine and recipe is sent free per mail to any address, on receipt of $1. Address

8t23P T. P. SYMMES 152½ Fulton St., New York.

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Directly imported from London, England

Save your time! save your labor! save your soap? Save your money! Nothin has ever been introduced into this country which has effected such a wonderful change upon washing days. This washing Crystal contains nothing injurious to the articles washed, and does not injure the most delicate hands. No misery on washing day with Littlewood & Thompson's Cleansing Crystal.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—To ten gallons of water, put one packet of powder, and four ounces of soap sliced—boil until of a strong lather; wet the clothes and well soap the soiled parts; boil 20 minutes, stirring occasionally; rub lightly the dirty spots; rinse in blued water. Delicate colored articles should never be boiled. On no account use soda, &c, with the Crystal.

Agents wanted to canvass each county in Maine. Send ten cents for sample, terms, &c. C. C. PARSHLY, Epping, N. H.

4t23* Sole Agent for Maine.

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Good Agents for our new work, "Home Book of Wonders," also for a new "Family Photograph Bible." Address A. BRAINARD, Hartford, Ct. 4t23E

NEW ROCKLAND LIME.

The subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale new Rockland Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement.

Augusta, Sept. 3, 1868. 2stf COLBURN & FAUGHT.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Superintending School Committee of Vassalboro', will attend to the examination of Teachers at 2 o'clock P M., on Saturday, May 9th, and the two succeeding Saturdays at the School-house at East Vassalboro'.

C. B. CATES, T. B NICHOLS, G. LOW, } S. S. Committee of Vassalboro'.

Vassalboro', May 6, 1868. 3t22

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Superintending School Committee of Augusta, will be in session at the office of S. W. LANE, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding Wednesday for four weeks, for the purpose of examining Teachers for the Summer Schools.

G. P. COCHRANE, SAM'L W. LANE, SAMUEL UPJOHN, } Supt. School Committee Augusta.

Augusta, April 13, 1868. 6w19

A GOOD HORSE

Is worth Insuring against Death and Theft. The Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co., will Insure Horses and other Live Stock against death from any cause accident, disease or fire, at moderate rates.

TRUE & MANLEY,

Granite Block, Market Square, Augusta, Me.

Augusta, April 6, 1868. 6w19

RESTORE YOUR BEAUTY.

HOLLOW CHEEKS, *Emaciated Forms, Dark Circles around the Eyes, Pimples, &c.,* cured by the use of VELPEAU'S VITALINE. Was never known to fail. However thin you are, the VITALINE will cause the hollow cheek and shrunken form to fill up with healthful flesh, restoring beauty of form and color. It is harmless. *Satisfaction given, or money refunded.* $1.50 per box, sealed, by mail.

Address,

1y22E WM. POWELL & Co., L. Box 15, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT.

$15 to $30 a day guarranteed. Male or female agents wanted in every town—descriptive circulars free. Address

3m16 JAMES C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me.

FOR SALE.

Two pairs 2 years old Grade Dutch steers (matched); 1 pair black, the other black and white. WM. H. PEARSON.

Vassalboro', May 4, 1868. 2t22

CANCERS,

CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, New York. P3m17

$2.00 TO $5.00

For every hour's service, pleasant and honorable employment without risk. Desirable for all ladies, ministers, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, everybody. C. W. JACKSON & CO., 58 Beaver Street, New York. 13w12

BARRALL'S CORN SHELLER.

The best Machine made. Warranted to please. For sale by

Feb. 1868. 10 S. S. BROOKS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

BOSWORTH will sell good Spring Overcoats for from $8 to $15.

Augusta, April, 1868. 20

A SECOND-HAND SHOW CASE,

Nine and a half feet long by one and a half feet wide, for sale at 20 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, ANNFIELD,

Will be in service at the stable of T. S. LANG, North Vassalboro', for the season of 1868

ANNFIELD was bred in England in 1860 by J. W. Hewston. Sire of Annfield, Confessor General; dam Eugenie (English Stud Book, vol. 10, page 407). Eugenie, Annfield's dam was bred by Lord Waterford in 1850, got by Barbarian, her dam Allegretta, by St. Luke out of Alba, by Dunbay.

Annfield was injured in fore leg in training at 4 years old. He run second in the Derby; also was beaten by a short head in the Goodwood stakes; was a winner in the New Market stakes, previous to his injury. Was then purchased by the Government of Nova Scotia for $2500 in gold, and brought to Halifax two years since.

I have purchased this horse and offer his services to breeders, hoping they may see the way clear to improve the class of mares necessary to compete favorably with neighbors in other States.

I do not ask to make one dollar, but simply to make no loss, and at the same time confer a benefit through the stock upon myself and neighbors for one year.

No imported horse of the qualifications of Annfield has ever before been offered to breeders in this State. He is 16 hands high, of a rich blood bay, and of beautiful form. In order that his services may be within the reach of all, I place his terms at $10 00 for season, 15.00 to warrant.

21tf THOS. S. LANG.

THE FAST TROTTING *KNOX STALLION* BLACK SULTAN!

Will make the Season of 1868 at the Stable of the Subscriber,

In Plymouth, Maine.

TERMS—To WARRANT, $50; BY THE SEASON, $38!

Season to commence May 1st, and end August 1st.

SULTAN is 7 years old this spring; color a glossy black, with no white except a small star in the forehead; stands 16 hands 2½ inches, and weighs 1100 pounds; is powerfully built, and a very fast, square-gaited trotter. For style and action he is unsurpassed; is perfectly kind in or out of harness. He was sired by Gen. Knox, owned by T. S. Lang, Esq., North Vassalboro'; his dam a fast trotting, Morgan Messenger mare.

He trotted last fall, on the Bangor track, a quarter of a mile in 38 seconds, the first time he was harnessed to a sulky. After training one week, he trotted on the same track, during a gale of wind, a full mile in 2 42½, making the last half in 1.19, and the last quarter in 39 seconds—thus exhibiting, in a remarkable degree, his power of endurance.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO

EXAMINE HIS STOCK,

Which will compare favorably with that of any horse in the State.

☞Good pasturing furnished at $1.00 per week. No risk taken of escape or accident.

I will here state for the convenience of those wishing to send Mares from a distance, that Plymouth is 21 miles west from Bangor, and 3½ miles from East Newport, on the Maine Central Railroad, to which Station mares may be sent, in care of Philip Wilson, Station Agent. CLARENDON BUTMAN.

Plymouth, 1868. 4m18.

GILBRETH KNOX STALLION.

This beautiful horse will be kept for the improvement of stock this season, at KENDALL'S MILLS, for a limited number. Terms—$50 to Warrant; $35 for one Service or Season; close Aug 1st.

He was sired by General Knox; dam, the Cahill mare of Augusta; will be six years old next May 1st; is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,080 pounds; is black without marks, and is perfectly sound, never had a sick day, and has great endurance. His limbs and feet are perfect, and he never hits one foot against another or his legs. Has splendid style, is a fast walker, a first rate roadster, and a fast trotter. Has a pleasant disposition, and in fact I believe him to be the *most perfect* horse I have ever seen of his age. His stock is of the very first quality, of good size, and promising for fast trotters.

Those now intending to have his services, to avoid disappointment, had better make their engagement immediately.

I also have another beautiful "KNOX COLT," called

T. S. LANG,

This colt was bred by Mr. Lang from his "General Knox," and his Messenger mare "Phantom," a descendant of "Winthrop Messenger." This colt is dark gray with legs, mane and tail nearly black. He is large and perfectly formed. His style of movement and trotting action I believe to be perfect. Will serve a few this season at $25 to warrant.

TROTTING BLOOD,

Will be five years old this Spring, is a dark chestnut, medium size. very spirited, and undoubtedly would have been very fast had he not broken his leg when young. All of his stock have remarkable trotting gaits.

In a letter from Hiram Drew, Esq., of Levant, concerning the pedigree of this colt, he says:—"Trotting Blood was sired by my horse known as the 'Old Drew,' his dam by Gen. McClellan; these are undoubted facts."

Terms, $15 to warrant; $10 the season. Pasturage, $1 per week. No risk taken.

Persons wishing to see any of this stock, will please call at my Hardware Store. J. H. GILBRETH

Kendall's Mills, April, 1868. 20

STALLION GENERAL HANCOCK.

The superior walking and trotting Stallion GEN. HANCOCK, will make the season of 1868 at the stable of the subscriber in BUCKSPORT, Me.,—Season to commence May 1, and end August 1. Terms—to Warrant, $25, Season, $20. Cash or satisfactory note at time of service. No risk taken. Boarding in stable without grain, $2.50; pasturing $1 per week. Special care taken of mares sent from a distance.

Gen Hancock is seven years old, was sired by Dirigo, he by the Old Drew, and after Messenger mare by the old Bush Messenger; is a dark steel or black gray color, weighs 1,100 pounds, and for style, action and discipline, cannot be surpassed. Stands without hitching anywhere and at any time; is safe with ladies or children to drive. He trotted last fall a mile in 2 46, the first time on the track for the season, with a green driver, and had no fitting; the next day he trotted a half mile in 1.19, and a full mile in 2 43 on the outside of the track, and it is well known that I have no track or road near to drive him on with any speed. I claim that his stock for size, style, speed, and disposition, cannot be matched in Eastern Maine, and I doubt if it can be any where. IVORY GRANT.

Bucksport, April 20, 1868. 12w20

MAINE BLACK HAWK.

This Stallion will make the season at my stable in DIXMONT. He is a very clean limbed, fine coated Horse, and compactly built; color, black; height, fifteen and one-half hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds; remarkably good disposition, kind to work in any place, and a fleet traveler; sound and vigorous. He combines more good qualities than are often found in one horse. He was sired by Black Hawk Telegraph, he by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. The dam of this horse is Morgan breed, and one of the best mares ever in the country; his granddam was a Sir Walter mare thoroughbred.

The first premium was awarded to this Horse at the Fair held at the Monroe Park in October last, where a large number of his colts were on exhibition, and *they* received the first premiums in every class they were entered. I am ready to compare the stock of this horse with that of any Stallion in Maine.

Those having good mares can have the services of this horse the coming season for $15 to warrant a foal; mares sent from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage as heretofore, at 40 cents per week, assuming no risks. W. B. FERGUSON.

Dixmont, April, 1868. 12w20

THE STALLION DR. PAXTON,

Will make the season of 1868 at the farm stable of ORISON PALMETER, in China. Season to commence May 1st and end August 1st.

TERMS—To warrant, $15.00; by the season, $10.00. Cash or satisfactory note at time of first service. Mares disposed of during the season to be considered with foal. Pasturing $1.00 per week; stabling without grain, $2.50 per week. No risk taken.

DR. PAXTON will be four years old in June; stands 16 hands high, is of dark brown color, and weighs 1000 pounds. He was sired by the Old Drew horse. His dam the Turner Mare—a descendant of Winthrop Messenger; grand dam a Morgan Messenger mare of unsurpassed speed and endurance. He is a square trotter showing excellent bursts of speed although too young to have been trained for the track. For style and action he cannot be surpassed by any colt of his age in the State. He will be served to a limited number of mares as above. Those desiring to use him would do well to apply soon as the very low price for his services will render them in good demand. Specimens of his stock can be seen at Branch Mills, China.

China, May 1st, 1868. 3m22 N. H. SPAULDING.

THE STALLION "GEN. KNOX."

GEN. KNOX will make the season of 1868 in the Stud at the Stable of Thos. S. Lang, North Vassalboro' Maine.

Season to commence May 1st and end August 1st.

PRICE of service. $75.00. the season. $100 to warrant. Pasturage $1.00 per week. Stabling $2.50 without grain. No risks taken.

Knox will be in care of A. H. Goodspeed as heretofore, to whom communications may be attended. THOS. S. LANG.

16w14

THE YOUNG RULER.

This horse was sired by a full blooded draft horse, imported from Cyclesdale, England, by an Agricultural Society of Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick in 1859. This horse cannot be surpassed for strength of muscle, &c., by any horse in Maine. He is eight years old, and sound and kind in every way; color, blood bay, with black tail and legs, and weighs 1300 pounds in common condition. The farmers of this county are requested to call at my stable in Ellsworth and see for themselves.

Terms—by the season, $15.00. To Warrant, $20.00.

3t22 ZAC. WEAVER.

McCLELLAN, JR.

Having purchased this Stallion of Sheldon Gardner, I would inform the public that he will stand for service this season, at my stable on Cross's Hill, Vassalboro'. Season to commence May 1st, and end Aug. 1st. Terms to warrant, $20; season, $15. No risk taken.

This horse is five years old, 15 hands high, and weighs 975 pounds; his color is dark bay; he shows a fast gait, and is a fine style horse. He was sired by Gen. McClellan, his dam by the old Indian Chief. THOS. P. PATTERSON.

Vassalboro', May 4, 1868. 1m22*

LOGAN.

By T. S. Lang's Gen. Knox, out of an Abdallah mare, will make the coming season at the stable of the subscriber, in Abbot, commencing May 1st, and ending August 1st. Terms of service $40 to ensure a foal. All mares disposed of will be considered in foal. Logan will be six years old on the 20th of July next; is a dark bay with black points; stands 15½ hands high, weighs 1040 pounds, and is quite a trotter. Good pasturage will be provided. All accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. Address J. M. LITTLEFIELD.

Abbot Village, May 1868. 3m22

DON JUAN.

Will make his fifth season at BROOK FARM. This horse was sired by the Old Drew. Color, black, weighs 1160 pounds; has trotted his mile in two minutes and thirty-eight seconds. His stock may be seen in this section and also at the Farm. Terms as in previous years.

Waterville, Me., April, 1868. 3m17 HENRY TAYLOR.

COWS

Are insured against death from any cause by the **Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.,** by

TRUE & MANLEY,

Granite Block, Market Square, Augusta, Me.

April 6, 1868. 6w19

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm of about sixty-five acres, within three-fourths of a mile of Sheepscot bridge. Inquire of

3w20 F. L. CARNEY, at Sheepscot Bridge.

LIBEL REFUTED;

A Reply to Greene. Pamphlet, by the Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Price 25 cents. For sale by E. FENNO & SON. 13

FREEDOM NOTICE.

This certifies that I have given my son John H. Jacobs his time during his minority and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. MILURY M. JACOBS.

Attest: ALFRED THOMAS.

Pittsfield, April 18, 1868. 3w21*

J. B. BELL, M. D.

Corner Oak and State Streets,

OFFICE HOURS, 10 TO 12 A. M.

DISEASES OF THE EYE (including all requiring operations) receive special attention. 6m21

UNION MOWER. 1868.

FARMERS OF MAINE:—

Carefully examine the improved Union Mower, before deciding what kind you will purchase. If you want a *well-built, light-draft, reliable machine; one that will not keep you constantly sending to the blacksmiths or an agent for repairs, take the Union Mower.* It has now been before the public seven years, and has established a better reputation than any other ever introduced. Carefully collected statistics show that the average cost of keeping Union Mowers in repair, is really not more than one-third as much as it costs to keep any other leading machine in repair, while the cost of keeping some kinds in repair is from 50 to 100 per cent. more.

Eight successive years of use has demonstrated the fact that the Whitcomb Rake is the best horse hay rake ever invented. Scores of so called "improved rakes" have been put into the market, "lived their brief day" and disappeared. While the Whitcomb Rake has constantly increased in favor, so much so that for the past five years we have not been able to supply the demand, although increased facilities for manufacturing have been added, and a larger number built, in each year. New improvements have been added this year, and it is now, as ever, the best rake in the market. No farmer who buys a Union Mower or Whitcomb Rake, will have occasion to regret his choice

For circulars or information address the proprietor—THOS H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass., or any of the following named

AGENTS:

A. F. HOLT,	New Sharon.
F. H. HOLT,	Skowhegan.
F. H. WHITING,	"
ISAAC HIGGINS,	East Hampden.
C. W. WEBBER,	South Durham.
J. H. MILLAY,	Bowdoinham.
MOSES GOODWIN,	Elliot Depot.
O. B. CHURCHILL,	North Parsonsfield.
J. P. WISE,	Rockland,
C. R. PIKE,	Calais.
A. P. HEYWOOD,	Houlton.
S. K. CATHELL,	Addison
COL. W. SWETT,	South Paris.
GEN. PHILO CLARK,	Turner.
LOWE & MILLIKEN,	Waterville.
ROBERT CROSBY,	Albion.
LEONARD & STEWART,	Belgrade.
OLIVER PARSONS, Jr.	Readfield Depot.
HON. J. W. PORTER,	Strong.

3m21

CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER.

THIS MACHINE HAS

Steel Guards, Iron Frame, Malleable Shoes, High Wheels, Wrought Spokes, Long Journals, Babbit Bearings, Center Draft, Lifting Draft, Buoyant Cutter, Adjustible Cut, Folding Bar, Double Drive Wheels, Encased Gear, Balanced Pole, Draws Light, Works Easy, Rides Pleasant, Is Well Made, Makes Little Noise,

AND IS WARRANTED.

Took the Gold Medal at Auburn, N. Y., 1866.

Having sold many first class Mowers within the past ten years, and believing that the "CLIPPER" is superior to any yet put in the market, for general use. I have obtained the Agency for a large part of Maine, intending thereby to have them more generally introduced. Yet the demand for them already indicates that this year's stock will fall short of supply as heretofore, and those now intending to purchase one had better engage early.

I intend to have a good supply of Repairs.

Agents are appointed in all of the Counties in Maine.

Please send for a Circular.

J. H. GILBRETH. Kendall' Mills,

AGENT FOR CENTRAL MAINE.

GEO. B. WEAVER, Local Builder at Newport, R. I.

JOHN TURNER, Agent at Skowhegan, for Franklin, Somerset and Piscataquis Counties. 21

SUGAR-COATED PILLS

—OF—

COD-LIVER EXTRACT NOT OIL.

Not objectionable to the most delicate stomach.

GUFFROY'S COD LIVER DRAGÉES.

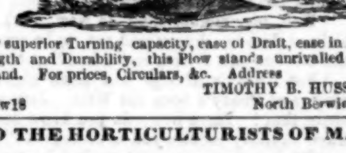
More Economical, Agreeable and Efficient, than Cod-Liver Oil. Approved by the Imperial Medical Academy, Paris, and the Imperial Medical Council of St. Petersburg. Used in English Hospitals. Now in use in Bellevue, St Luke's and City Hospitals, the Eclectic Medical College and Dispensary and the Homœpathic Dispensary, &c., &c., &c., New York City.

PER MESALVAT JUCUNDE — TRADE MARK

Prices: Box of 60 Dragées, equal to 1½ pints best Cod-Liver Oil, 75 cents; box of 120 Dragées, equal to 3 pints of Oil, $1.25; box of 240 Dragées, equal to 6 pints of Oil, $2.00. ☞Send for Circular.

WM. F. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents. Portland, Me., WARD SOUTHERLAND & CO., Wholesale Agents, 128 & 130 William St., New York. P4t22

THE HUSSEY PLOW,



For superior Turning capacity, ease of Draft, ease in Holding, Strength and Durability, this Plow stands unrivalled in New England. For prices, Circulars, &c. Address

TIMOTHY B. HUSSEY,

6w18 North Berwick, Me.

TO THE HORTICULTURISTS OF MAINE.

The undersigned would remind his former customers and the public generally, that he will be happy to fill their orders for

CHOICE PEAR TREES,

STANDARD OR DWARF, of the most approved sorts. Also

Grape Vines for Open Culture,

of all the best proved and most promising novel sorts, at unusually low prices. Also

Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, and numerous other Plants

for the Orchard, Fruit Garden, and Pleasure Grounds.

Descriptive Priced Catalogues, gratis, to all who apply.

The great success hitherto attending the productions of these Nurseries, renders any comments on the value of *Northern grown* Plants and Trees unnecessary.

S. L. GOODALE,

4w20 **Saco Nurseries, Saco, Me.**

THE PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

Manufactured by LAZARUS & MORRIS, Hartford Conn. Are the Best in the World. They never tire the eye. They last many years without change and are the Cheapest because the best. For sale in Augusta, Maine, by E. ROWSE, Jeweller. Agents in ever part of Maine. 3m21*

LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

Knits more than twenty articles of apparel. Is the only Machine in the world that can set up its own work, or knit the heel into the stocking, or narrow off the toe, or widen, or narrow, or knit with any number of needles, or knit a flat web, single, double, or ribbed.

Knits a pair of stockings complete in thirty minutes.

Knits all kinds of domestic yarn.

If you have wood, you cannot afford to do without a Machine, for 100 lbs. of wool will make 360 pairs of stockings, worth $180. Cost of manufacturing yarn at a mill $25; five week's work knitting, $4 per week, $20; board $3 per week, $15, and you have $120 for your wool.

A child eight years old can run it.

For further particulars, send for circular and sample of work. Address WM SPRINGER, Agent.

3w22* Litchfield Corner, Maine.

MRS. M. B. HODGES,

Will open on Thursday, April 30, at No. 6, North's Block, her

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

OPPOSITE F. W. KINSMAN'S DRUG STORE.

Which has been selected with great care from the best importing houses in New York and Boston.

Augusta, April 30, 1868. 2m21

WANTED, AGENTS.

For HON. CHARLES A. DANA'S Life of Gen. U. S. Grant. All the leading men and journals concede it to be the best, most accurate, authentic and popular life of Grant, now issued, or that is likely to be produced. Active, industrious men, can make large wages soliciting orders for this work. Send at once for descriptive circular, enclosing stamp. O. M. MITCHELL,

2tf General Agent, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED.

To canvass for Life Campaigns and Battles of Gen. U. S. GRANT, ILLUSTRATED, with an introduction by BENSON J. LOSSING, author of Field Book of the Revolution, &c., &c. We want GOOD AGENTS in every City and Town, to whom great inducements will be offered if immediate application is made to,

RICE & CO.,

Dealers in Campaign Badges, Songs, Books, &c.

1m21 152 Washington St., Boston.

25,000 SELECTED FRUIT TREES, &c.

Our stock of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot and Nectarine Trees, Ornamental Shrubs Hardy Roses, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, &c., &c., is very superior in quality and choice in variety. We offer it at retail and wholesale rates that must secure its rapid sale. A descriptive list of the same sent to all applicants.

E. T. WELLS & CO,

Office 61 Washington St, Salesroom 28 Water St., Boston.

1m21

E. FRANK COE'S

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime,

Sold to the trade by J. A. Tucker. Sole agent for New England at 13 Doane Street, Boston.

Send for Circulars. 3m14

DR. A. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Office over the Post Office, Augusta, Maine.

*9t18

THROUGH TICKETS

—TO THE—

WEST!

$6 Less than any other Office,

—VIA THE—

Grand Trunk Railway,

For reliable information or Tickets, call at the

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE Portland & Kennebec R. R., Augusta, Me.,

and at the principal stations on the line of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad. 7 J. W. CLAPP, *Agent.*

FOR KENNEBEC RIVER.

The splendid sea-going Steamer STAR OF THE EAST, Capt. JASON COLLINS, will leave Union Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and the Steamer EASTERN QUEEN, Capt. SAMUEL BLANCHARD, (will soon run) every WEDNESDAY at 6, and SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Bath, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell, and Augusta, connecting with all Stages running east and west from the river, and the Portland & Kennebec and Androscoggin Railroads.

Returning, leave Augusta, at 12 00 P. M.; Hallowell, 1 45; Gardiner, 3; Richmond, 4.00; Bath, 6.00, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Freight at very low rates.

AGENTS. H. H. Hyde, Boston; J. E. Brown, Bath; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; T. B Grant, Gardiner; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; Longfellow & Sanborn, Augusta. 21

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell the farm on which he now lives in Anson, situated about six miles from the village of North Anson, containing 340 acres, about 200 acres of which are under cultivation. He will also sell at the same time if wished by the purchaser his stock and farming tools, which consist of 280 sheep, 17 horned cattle, 2 horses, and all the farming tools necessary to carry on such a place. The buildings are a story and half house with L, a woodshed, three barns, blacksmith shop, and hog-house all in good repair. Four acres of orcharding consisting of apples, plums, and cherries. Plenty of water at house and barns. The whole is well fenced and well timbered. Said farm will cut a hundred tons of hay. Terms easy, and title perfect. Inquire of the subscriber on the farm or EPHRAIM CRAGIN, at North Anson. The above farm will be for sale whether advertised or not, until sold. S. B. CRAGIN.

Anson March 18, 1868. 8t16

FRUIT TREES,

Small Fruits, Grape Vines, and Rose Bushes.

The subscribers have on hand a fine assortment of first class Trees, which they offer for sale at the lowest market price. Trees delivered at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent free.

HIRAM PREBLE, Agent, Gardiner.

3m12* HERBERT & ALLEN, Rockland, Me.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

I will sell upon reasonable terms both as to price and time of payment, my blacksmith shop, with its stock and tools. The shop is two stories high, (the second story occupied by a carriage maker,) has two forges, is in good repair and well supplied with tools. My house near by—a story and a half high with about an acre of land attached, is also for sale. There is no better location in Somerset county for the blacksmith business than this. Work is always plenty and prices are good. C. S. DURGIN.

Forks of the Kennebec, April 1st, 1868. 6w18

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

The subscribers contemplating a change in business, will sell their herd of fine bred AYRSHIRE stock at Auction, *on the 13th day of May next,* at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at their farm in Saccarappa, near Portland, Me. This herd, consisting of Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves, (twenty or more) is from the stock imported and bred by Messrs. Jardine and Gray of New Brunswick. Information as to the purity of this stock, may be had of Hon. S. L. GOODALE, of Saco, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

Conveyance to and from Saccarappa by the Portland & Rochester Railroad. G. & L. P. WARREN.

Saccarappa, April 8, 1868. 6w19

DR. R. J. JOURDAIN,

Principal of the Parisian Gallery of Anatomy & Medical Science, Boston.

Author of Medical Work treating on the lost powers of manhood and other urinary diseases. May be consulted at his residence, either personally or by letter.

51 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

N. B. Medical work sent, post-paid, for 25 cents. 1y7

THE ORIGINAL ONE DOLLAR BROKER STORE.

Broker's Sale of Rich and Valuable Goods, comprising a great variety of Valuable and Useful Aarticles for sale at One Dollar for Each Article. For additional terms and conditions of sale send for circulars. The Stock consists of every variety of *Dry Goods, Silver-Plated Ware, Albums, Carpetings, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.*

We commenced the sale of Goods on this plan in the fall of 1863. Our Goods are obtained by cash advances made on merchandise, or are purchased direct from the commission houses, manufacturers and importers. We are selling goods at less prices for retail than are sold by any jobber in New York or Boston at wholesale. By offering such inducements to the public, we have made sworn returns to the U. S. Assessor, of over one hundred thousand a month. Every exertion on our part will be made, to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage.

Address

ANDREWS & CO.,

4t21 **104 & 106 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.**

WILBUR & BRYANT.

Produce Commission Merchants,

16 CLINTON STREET, BOSTON.

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BOTANIC BALSAM!

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MISSES SAGER & WHITE,

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At their Rooms over NASON'S, HAMLIN & CO.'s, Corner Bridge and Water Streets.

Miss Sager on a recent visit to New York, spent several days in the most fashionable Wholesale and Retail stores in the city, and customers may be assured of obtaining the very latest style of Bonnets and Hats, in form and trimming.

Augusta, April 23, 1868. 6w20*

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PLANS AND SPECIFICATION for the new Military Asylum Buildings near Augusta. may be seen at the Asylum on and after THURSDAY, May 7th, 1868, and Proposals for the whole work or parts of it will be received till May 18th, 1868; right being reserved to reject any or all proposals

2w22 NATHAN CUTLER, Commandant.

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GETTYSBURG WATER.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.

For sale at 22 FULLER'S Drug Store.

SONOMA WINE BITTERS.

For sale at FULLER'S Drug Store. 22

Poetry.

THE WISE FAIRY.

BY ALICE CARY.

Once, in a rough, wild country,
On the other side of the sea,
There lived a dear little fairy,
And her home was in a tree—
A dear little, queer little fairy,
And as rich as she could be.

To northward and to southward,
She could overlook the land,
And that was why she had her house
In a tree, you understand—
For she was the friend of the friendless,
And her heart was in her hand.

And when she saw poor women
Patiently, day by day,
Spinning, spinning and spinning
Their lonesome lives away,
She would hide in the flax of their distaffs
A lump of gold, they say.

And when she saw poor ditchers,
Knee deep in some wet dyke,
Digging, digging and digging,
To their very grave belike,
She would hide a shining lump of gold
Where their spades would be sure to strike.

And when she saw poor children,
Their goats from the pastures take,
Or saw them milking and milking,
Till their arms were ready to break,
What a splashing in their milking pails
Her gifts of gold would make!

Sometimes in the night a fisher
Would hear her sweet low call,
And all at once a salmon of gold
Right out of his net would fall,
But what I have to tell you
Is the strangest thing of all.

If any ditcher, or a fisher,
Or child, or spinner old,
Bought shoes for his feet, or bread to eat,
Or a coat to keep them from the cold,
The gift of the good old fairy
Was always trusty gold.

But if a ditcher, or a fisher,
Or spinner, or child so gay,
Bought jewels or wine, or silks so fine,
Or, staked his treasure at play,
The fairy's gold in his very hold
Would turn to a lump of clay.

So, by and by the people
Got open their stupid eyes;
"We must learn to spend to some good end,"
They said, "if we are wise;
'Tis not in the gold we waste, or hold,
That a golden blessing lies."

Our Story-Teller.

TREASURE TROVE.

I.

"Don't fret, Jennie, lass; you shall have the ear-rings, and something over for a frilled tucker, or whatever you may fancy. Come take your choice, girl."

Jennie came slowly forward, and rested her hand on her father's shoulder as she glanced listlessly over the wares which the pedlar spread before her.

"Humph! it's not the ear-rings nor the tucker that she's worrying about," observed the mother, glancing up sharply from her inspection of a gay chintz.—"She's taking on about that lad, Frank Duncan, who, neighbor Burnwell told us, is to leave the day after to-morrow to seek his fortune, as he says."

"And I hope he'll find it," said the farmer, gravely. "He's a good enough lad, and I'd have nothing to say against him if he'd give less time to books and more to work, so's to make money enough for a wife to live on. When young Duncan comes back with five hundred dollars, Jennie, I'll think better of him; but no daughter of mine shall marry a penniless man."

As the farmer spoke, he was slowly and carefully untieing a well-worn leather wallet, which he had taken from the upper drawer of an old-fashioned bureau with brass handles, which stood in a corner of the large kitchen. From a goodly-sized bundle of notes he selected one of ten dollars, which he handed to the pedlar.

"I've no change," he replied to some remark of his wife. "They're all tens and twenties—one hundred and twenty-five dollars in all," he added in a tone of satisfaction. "Jekyl's done a good job wi' the cattle this year, and if the crop turns out well, you shall have something better than that chintz, Hetty, for Christmas-time—and you, too, Jennie, lass."

The pedlar's small, keen black eyes glanced furtively at the notes as the farmer smoothed them out upon his knee and replaced them in the wallet.

"Here's a hundred, clear, for the bank," he observed, as he tied the wallet securely with its red-tape string. "I'll take it down to Logansville, Thursday. Meantime, Hetty, put it away in the little box there."

Mrs. Hallet disposed the wallet in the bureau drawer, which she locked, hanging the key on a nail which was driven in the back of the bureau itself.

Jennie having selected her ear-rings, and piece of lace for a "tucker," sat down to sew it on the neck of her best blue delaine dress. There was to be a "bee" at neighbor Burnwell's that evening, and a dance after; and though in no dancing mood, she would go, for she knew that Frank Duncan was to be there, and this would be their last meeting before he departed to "seek his fortune" in the city.

Poor girl! It was her first sorrow, and we all know how hard are such to the young with their helplessness, their inexperience, and their ignorance of life. As she sat on the side of her little bed sewing the lace on the blue dress, she looked and felt very sad. Much as she loved her parents, she could not help thinking them very cruel and unfeeling in this instance, when they must know how dearly she loved Frank, and that she could never be happy without him. He was so clever, so handsome, so good—and they objected to him because he was *poor!* As if she, or Frank either, minded poverty! Oh, if he had only that five hundred dollars! how in this world could Frank make that enormous sum?

Her mother's voice calling to supper, aroused her. With country hospitality, the good dame had added some extra dishes to the usual evening meal, and she looked a little disappointed at the pedlar's non-appreciation of the good things set before him. He seemed absent and restless; and, declining the proffered night's lodging, said he must go "right on" to Loganville that night, to meet a friend whom he expected there. So, after joining in with a fervent amen to the host's after-grace, and thanking them in a pious manner for their hospitality, he shouldered his pack and resumed his journey. From the window, Jennie, looking listlessly out saw his tall form disappear at a bend of the road about a mile distant, and dreamily heard her father's remark—

"I don't fancy that stranger. Somehow he don't look like a ge-nu-ine pedlar—not sharp enough at bargaining, not interested enough in his business. And then I noticed he never looks you right in the eye—always a bad sign."

"Well," observed the thrifty wife, "I can't say I liked him the best for his easy bargains. He don't make much profit by 'em, though, I guess, judging from that old camlet coat of his, with its patched elbows and old-fashioned long tails flapping about his heels. I can remember my grandfather had just such another. But Jennie, girl, if you're going to the bee it's time to bestir yourself. Why, its nigh six o'clock a'ready."

II.

It was a still, moonlight summer night as Jennie Hallet walked lingeringly along the meadow path, homeward from Farmer Burnwell's. Lingeringly—for her hand was clasped in that of Frank Duncan, and he was talking to her earnestly, as they passed under the shadows of the water-willows, or paused for a moment on the rustic bridge, that spanned the meadow creek.

"I'll do it, Jennie! Here I swear——"

"Oh, Frank, don't swear!"

"Then I promise—yes, here I promise not to rest, day or night, until I have five hundred dollars to show to your father."

"But how will you get it, Frank?"

"I don't know yet, but I'll find out some way only, Jennie, dear, I fear it will be a long time."

They walked on in sad silence.

"I wish I were rich!" burst from Duncan passionately. "I never cared for it before, but I do now, for your sake—and mine, Jennie. If I had only a thousand dollars!"

"A *thousand* dollars, Frank?"

To her idea, he might as well have wished for the wealth of Monte Christo.

"It is not a large sum, Jennie. Yet five hundred dollars would purchase that pretty little place near the old church that you admire so much, and with another five hundred to stock it and begin with——. Oh, Jennie, only think how happy a little money could make us."

"It's no use thinking," said the girl, sadly. "And you are so given to thinking and dreaming, that"—she looked up with a tender half-smile—"I'm afraid you'll never set to work hard enough to make even the five hundred."

"I'll try, Jennie. Never fear for that."

They had now reached the bottom of farmer Hallet's garden, and here they paused awhile exchanging a few last sentences. Then, with a sad, lingering adieu, they parted.

It was eleven o'clock. Jennie heard the old kitchen clock strike as she passed slowly up the garden walk. She paused at the gate, and looked back toward the meadow with a strange yearning and desolation at her heart. He was gone, and the world seemed very dreary to her. She feared it would never be bright again. So the young always think in their first disappointment.

Turning at length to open the gate, her foot struck something soft and yielding. She looked down, and saw some dark object on the ground, nearly hidden by the low lilac boughs. Taking it up, she saw it was a coat—her father's she fancied—and with a momentary wonder as to how it came there, she went softly into the house, bearing the garment with her. As she stole up stairs to her own room, she fancied she heard a slight noise below, in the kitchen adjoining her parent's bed-room. She heard it again as she was retiring, and then a step on the little back stoop; and as she looked out of her window, fancied she saw a figure disappear through the garden gate. She wondered who it could be. Was it some one looking for that coat? And turning to where she had mechanically dropped it on a chair, she examined it by the candle-light. It was not her father's. It was a patched and faded, long-skirted camlet coat—the coat she had seen worn by the pedlar that evening.

"He will come back for it, perhaps," thought the girl; and she hung it carefully on a nail in the upper entry closet.

But the pedlar never came back for the lost garment. And it was understood why, when on Thursday, Farmer Hallet, opening the bureau to take out his hundred dollars for deposit in the Logansville bank, found the tin box and the wallet safe, but the money all gone.

Search was made for the pedlar, but in vain. No one had seen a person at all answering his description, unless it was a pious Methodist preacher who had passed hurriedly through Logansville on a journey to the west, as missionary to the Indians; and to suspect *him* would be a shame!

Yet, sometime after, neighbor Burtwell, reading in a city paper a description of a noted burglar who had broken out of prison, and for some weeks past baffled the detectives, remarked that he and the pedlar must be either the same or twin brothers, so exactly did the description tally with the appearance of the pedlar.

So the old coat hung, unseen and forgotton, in the back entry closet until fall, when Mrs. Hallet in her quarterly "cleanings," espied it.

"Jennie," said she, "I wish that you would take that old scarecrow away from here. I can't abide the sight of it."

"What shall I do with it, mother?"

"Whatever you like. It's yours I suppose, as you found it, and nobody'll ever claim it."

"It's too good to throw away," said Jennie. "Suppose I take the long skirts and make a petticoat for old Peggy Burns; it is lined with woolen, and will make her a warm garment for winter."

So Jennie took the coat to her room, and sat down in the October sunshine to rip and refashion the garment.

She thought of Frank—she was always thinking of him now—and wondering whether he would ever make the five hundred dollars. Oh, that five hundred dollars! how it rang in her head, always!

Rip! rip! something stopped the progress of the scissors in the thick wadding of the old coat. Tearing it open she drew out what looked like a soiled greenish rag. It was paper, however, and as she unfolded it she saw, to her surprise, that it was a bank bill—a fifty dollar bill! Another and another followed. Through all the body of the old garment were carefully padded these precious bits of paper; and Jennie Hallet, sitting in her little room alone, counted them all out upon her lap—*fifteen hundred dollars!*

She kept her secret—at least from her family. But some days after, she rode into Logansville on horseback, alone, as she was accustomed to do; and at the express office deposited a little package, addressed to "Francis Duncan, Esq." And by return mail came an anonymous letter for farmer Hallet, enclosing an hundred dollars, "to replace the money unlawfully taken from him;" which incident set all the neighbors discoursing upon the power of conscience. And before Christmas, Frank Duncan himself made his appearance, and boldly asked farmer Hallet for the hand of his daughter Jennie; mentioning, in answer to the father's inquiries, that he had "more than fifteen hundred dollars in hand." And the next thing was, that Mr. Duncan purchased the pretty place by the old church, and thither in spring took his young bride, where they were as happy as new-married people generally are.

Jennie said she and Frank had only "borrowed" the money, and that it should be restored whenever the owner should appear. But we have as yet heard of no claimant.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

DOTTY DIMPLE MAKING A CALL.

BY "SOPHIE MAY"—MISS REBECCA S. CLARK.

One day Aunt Louise proposed that Dotty Dimple and Jennie Vance should call upon a little girl who was visiting at Dr. Gray's.

"O yes," said Dotty, "we truly must go to see Dovey Sparrow; she has such frizzy curls, and she can play five tunes on the piano. But, auntie, how do they make calls?"

"O, all sorts of ways," replied Miss Louise, with a twinkle in her eye. "Sometimes we take our cards, but I should hardly think it necessary for very young people to do so. Then we just touch the lady's hand, and talk about the weather, and in three minutes we go away."

"I've seen calls a great many times," said Dotty, thoughtfully, "and I know we could make one,—Jennie and I; Prudy need n't go a step."

She did not feel quite sure that her auntie was not making sport of her, for Miss Louise had sometimes a very sober way of saying funny things. But Dotty took Jennie Vance into the green chamber that afternoon, and repeated what she had heard regarding the making of calls.

"Dovey came from Boston, and we never saw her only in church, so I s'pose we must carry cards, Jennie. I know my auntie would be glad to lend me her silver card-case, she wishes me to be so polite; but I don't dare ask her,—so I guess I'll borrow it 'thout saying anything."

"Has n't sombody else got a gold one that *I* could borrow?" said Jennie, looking rather unhappy as the beautiful toy dropped into Dotty's pocket.

"O, it's no matter about you," returned Miss Dimple, with a peep at the mirror; "you'll be with ME, and I'll take care of you. Do tell me, Jennie, does my hat look polite? I mean is it style enough?"

"It's as style as mine," replied Jennie, gazing into the glass with Dotty. "Why, we look just like each other,—only you're so pretty, and your sack is silk and mine's cotton-wool!"

"Well, *you* don't care," said Dotty, graciously; "you're just as good as I am, if you only behave well. You must n't run out your tongue, Jennie,—it looks as if you were catching flies. And you should n't sneeze before people,—it's rude."

"I heard YOU once, Dotty Dimple, and it was at a party too!"

"O, then, 't was an accident; you must 'scuse me if I did. And now," added Dotty, giving a final touch to the red tassels in her gaiters,—"now I want you to notice how I act, and do just the same, for my mother has seen the governor, and yours has n't."

"Well, my mother went to New York once," exclaimed Jennie, determined not to be crushed; "and she has two silk dresses and a smelling-bottle!"

"Poh! Susy's *always* had some nightly-blue-sirreup, and Prudy's been out West. Just as if I'd tell about that! There now, do you know how to behave when anybody induces you to strangers?"

"What do you s'pose?" replied Jennie, tartly; "I speak up and say, 'yes, sir!'"

Dotty laughed. She seemed to look down, down on her young friend from a great height.

"And shake hands too," added Jennie, quickly.

"No, you give three fingers, that's all,—just as if you were touching a toad; and you raise your eyebrows up this way, and quirk your mouth, and nod your head. 'How do you do, Miss Dovey Sparrow? I'm delighted to meet you, miss! It's a charming day. Are they all well at Boston?' You'll see how *I* do it. Then I shall take out my handkerjiff, and shake it so the sniff of the nightly-blue-sirreup will spread all over the room. Then I shall wipe my nose this way, and sit down. I've seen great ladies do it a great many times."

"So've I too!" nodded Jennie, overawed.

"And," continued Dotty, "if the people have plants in the window, the ladies say, '*how* flagrant!' and if the people have children, they say, 'what *lovely* little dears!' and pat their hair. 'Do you go to school, darling,' says they."

"They've asked *me* that over and over," remarked Jennie.

"And they keep calling everything char-rming, and bee-you-tiful! With such tight gloves on, I know their fingers feel choked."

"Come," said Jennie, "we must go; and I guess I shall behave just as well as you, for you never made any calls before, your *own* self!"

The little girls tripped along the green roadside with an air of importance. Dotty felt like a princess-royal till they reached Dr. Gray's, and then her brave heart fluttered so fast that she had a secret longing to run home and get Prudy to help her. But the next minute she tossed her head as loftily as if there were a crown on it, and pulled the bell-wire so hard that Betsey Duffy thought the Doctor was wanted, and ran to the door with her sleeves rolled up to the elbows.

"La me! If it isn't Mrs. Vance's little-lite of a Jinny! And who's this one? Edward Parlin's child, I should know by the eyes. Folks all well?"

"Is Miss Dovey Sparrow at home?" asked Dotty, with dignity, at the same time opening her card-case with a click.

"La me! yes, she is, fur's *I* know; walk in children," replied Betsey, who had never had time in her hard life to learn grammar.

"Then, if she is, you may give her these," pursued Dotty, placing in Betsey's hands two cards, one bearing the name "Louise Preston"; the other the words of a memorandum, "Kerosene oil, vanilla, bar-soap."

Betsey looked at the cards, then at the exquisite Miss Dimple, and suddenly put her checked apron up to her face.

"Will you wait?" said she, in a stifled voice,—will you wait, young ladies, till I give her the tickets? "Or will you please be so good as to walk in now, if you like?"

Dotty condescended to walk in; and Jennie, her shadow, quickly followed.

About a minute after they had seated themselves in two great chairs, in tripped Miss Dovey Sparrow, blushing and looking as frightened as a wood-pigeon. The roguish Betsey had just told her that these little visitors were the "top of the town," and she must "talk to them as if she was reading out of a book."

Meantime Betsey was hiding in the back parlor, with her checked apron over her mouth, forgetting her potato-yeast in her curiosity to watch these little fine ladies.

Dotty rose, stumbled over a stool, shook hands, but forgot to speak. Jenny did the same with the addition of putting her little finger in her mouth.

"Ahem!" said Dotty, snapping her card-case.

"Yes'm!" responded Dovey, trembling.

Jennie was on the point of running out her tongue, but stopped herself, and coughed till she choked. It was becoming rather awkard. Dotty wiped her nose nervously, and so did Jennie. Then Dotty folded her arms; Jennie clasped her hands, and both looked out of the window.

Poor Miss Dovey tried with all her might to think of a speech grand enough to make to these wise little guests; but, alas! she could not remember anything but her geography lessons.

Dotty was also laboring in vain; the only thing that came into her head was a wild desire to sneeze. At last, her eye happening to rest on the crimson trimming of Dovey's dress, she was suddenly reminded of turkeys, and their dislike to the color of red. So she cried out in despair, "Do you keep a turkey at your house?"

"Does your papa keep a sheep?" chimed in Jennie, one octave lower.

"We don't keep anything," replied Dovey, in great surprise at these strange queries from such intellectual damsels,—"we don't keep anything at all,—nor a dog either."

Then Jenny came out brilliantly with a question of her own devising. "Have you got any trundle-beds in Boston?"

This was too much. The ice began to crack.

"Why, *Jennie Vance*!" said Dotty, and then she laughed. "Look at that monument on the mantle! Why, what you laughing at, girls?"

"O, I shall give up!" said Jennie, holding her sides; "this is the funniest house and folks I ever did see!"

"Do stop making me laugh so!" cried Miss Dovey, dropping to the floor and rocking back and forth.—"O, ho, now!" screamed Dotty, dancing across the rug, "you don't look one bit like a bird, Dovey Sparrow!"

They were all set in a very high gale by this time.

"Be still!" said Miss Dimple, holding up both hands. "There now, I had a sneeze, but O dear, I can't sneeze it!"

"You're just like anybody else, after all," tittered the Sparrow. "Would n't you like to go out and jump on the hay? O, do!"

"Well, there," replied Miss Dimple, with a fresh burst of merriment, "you never asked us to take off our things,—you never!"

"I didn't want you to," said Dovey; "you frightened me almost to death."

"Did we, though?" cried Dotty, in delight. "Well, I never was so 'fraid my *own* self! I don't want to feel so again. You ought to have heard my heart beat!"

"And mine too," said Jennie; "my hair stood right out straight."

"We did n't s'pose you were such a darling," exclaimed Dotty, kissing her new friend fervently. "O, I love you, and I'm so glad you don't know how to behave!"

"I'm glad you don't know how either," said Dovey, tilting herself on a rocker like a bird on a bough. "I thought you were going to be polite,—O, just as polite!—for you set poor Betsey all of a tremble.—Come, let's go out and play!"

Of course Dotty lost her "borrowed" card-case in the new-mown hay. She confessed the truth with bitter tears, and Aunt Louise was so kind as to forgive her. Weeks afterwards the case was found in the horse's crib in Dr. Gray's stable, beairng the prints of Don Carlos' teeth.

Dotty has never made a fashionable call since.—*Our Young Folks for May.*

Two Famous French Orators.

There are a great many fine things for the eye in Paris, but I know of nothing finer for the mind than Jules Favre when he hurls his well chosen and bitter words before the members of the corps legislatif. The admired Thiers, with his enormous love of public order and rich store of thought, is less than Jules Favre. Favre is a nobler type. He is serious, ironical, indignant. Thiers is skillful, facile, brilliant. Jules Favre has a fund of passion that lifts his thought, and without which the great reaches of intellectual power are impossible. We may admire what Thiers says, but we burn and smart under Favre. He has what the French call a noble rage, but he is never violent. His fine square face, poetic and sad, is, of all types, the finest for an orator and thinker. The struggle of thought and the gravity of reason are written in its lines.

Jules Favre has always had great courage, and never preferred a party to his own conviction. He has had the most trying of all struggles, the struggle with one's own associates in arms—and he has come from it hurt sometimes, but strengthened in his individuality, and not less but more devoted to the cause of liberty in France. It is not for me to decide the right and wrong of Favre's political connections. He interests me as a personality, and he has used his mind to maintain two sacred truths—personal inviolability and the inviolability of the people. His enemies call him cold. It seems to me no intellectual heat could be greater under a calm front. Indignation burns under language that is the envy of the academy. If his breath could wither the empire, how soon he would wilt it under his hardly concealed contempt! You shall judge how well French eloquence holds its theme; how aggressive it is to-day. Jules Favre speaks in the midst of interruptions—interruptions which sometimes serve to sharpen the very next sentence that he forgets in the white heat of his thought—*Cor. Post.*

The Mad Poet.

Nearly everybody remembers McDonald Clarke, who was so well known in New York, a few years since, as the "Mad Poet." During the last years of his life, Clarke was made free at the Astor House table, and often this erratic man of genius could be seen accepting its hospitalities when other doors were closed upon his fallen fortunes. Every one knew Clarke by sight; and one day while quietly taking his dinner, two Southerners, seating themselves opposite, commenced a conversation intended for the ears of Clarke. One said:

"Well, I have been to New York two months, and have seen all I wish to see, with one exception."

"Ah!" said the other, "what is that?"

"McDonald Clarke, the great poet," responded No. 1, with great emphasis.

Clarke, raising his eyes slowly from his plate, and seeing the attention of the table was on him, stood, and placing his hand over his heart, and bowing with great gravity to the Southerners, said:

"I am McDonald Clarke, the great poet."

The Southerner started in a mock surprise, gazed at him in silence for a few moments, and then, amid an audible titter of the company, drew from his pocket a quarter dollar, and laid it before Clarke, still looking at him without a smile. Clarke raised the quarter in silence and dignity, and bestowing it in his pocket, drew thence a shilling, which he deposited before the Southerner, with these words:

"Children, half price."

The titter changed to a roar, and the Southerners were missing *instanter*.

Gen. Sherman Cornered.

While Gen. Sherman was in Gen. Howard's tent one day during the Georgia campaign, the medical director, who knew that the former liked a "glass" occasionally, while Gen. Howard was total abstinence, told Sherman that he looked weary and ill, and if he would go with him he would give him a seidlitz powder, The General acquiesced in the proposal with alacrity, but Gen. Howard opening his valise begged him not to leave and produced a powder which he mixed and gave to Sherman. The latter, though a little chagrined at the loss of the ardent, was much amused at Howard's ruse and drank the cup manfully. The by-standers who saw the joke smiled as loud as was proper under the circumstances.

Gen. Grant's Only Joke.

The only joke that Lieutenant-General Grant was ever known to perpetrate, was one day during his campaign in Mississippi, when the rebel General Winter was coming up to attack one of the wings of his army, where the Commander-in-Chief happened to be present. "Gentlemen," said Grant quietly knocking the ashes from his cigar, and looking around at the officers near him, "you see a severe *Winter* approaching, and I advise you to have the boys *keep up a good fire.!*"

AN EXTRA ARTICLE WANTED FOR A SMALL PRICE.—Dr. Rice, when at the head of the theological seminary in Prince Edwards, Va., was requested by the people of one of the out-parishes to send them a minister. They wanted one who could visit a good deal, for their former minister neglected that, and they wanted to bring that up. They wanted a man of very gentlemanly deportment, for some thought a great deal of that. And so they went on describing a perfect minister. The last thing they mentioned was—they gave their minister $350; but if the doctor would send them such a man as they had described, they would raise another $50, making it $400. Dr. Rice immediately replied, advising them to send for Dr. Dwight in heaven, as he did not know of any one on earth that would suit them.

A QUAKER ANECDOTE. When the Erie canal was first started, the subject of investing in it was discussed in a Quaker business meeting of the men. It was opposed by an influential member—no other that Elias Hicks—on the ground of its being a speculation. Among other objections, he went on to say—"When God created the world, if he had wished canals, he would have made them." Thereupon a "a weighty Friend" (one of their terms) rose up, and said slowly, in the intoning voice in which they always speak in meeting;

"And Jacob dig-ged a well."

and sat down.

HOSPITALITY. There are some people who would like to make their friends welcome but spoil their pleasure by over exertion. The guests are made to feel uneasy by the visible effort put forth to entertain them. The whole secret of puting our friends at ease, is *to be at ease ourselves.* And in order to be thus we must not misinterpret their visit. They have not come to see our furniture, our equipage, our dress, but ourselves. Courtesy, then, rather demands our society and conversation than our silver ware and cookery.—*Anon.*

☞ A philosophical cabman in Mobile, thus speaks of the section over which his wheels make their tracks: "If you run over a youngster down here in this here ward," said he, the "*folks don't say nothin'*—kase they have got more children than wittles for 'em—but you just run over a goat, or a sow, or a pig, and blest if a mob ain't arter you in two minits!"

☞ Among the sayings attributed to Admiral Farragut is one that "that you can no more make a sailor out of a landlubber by dressing him up in a sea-toggery and putting a commission in his pocket, than you could make a shoemaker of him by filling him with *sherry cobblers!*"

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Stetson March 10th, 1868. 14

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The best Fertilizer I have found yet. Having tried this and other Phosphates now in use in this State, and believing this to be superior to any, and assured by the manufacturers that they will send me none but A No 1,—genuine article—as they have always done heretofore—no failure in a single package. I have accepted the Agency for this part of the State. And I would say to the farmers that I believe every dollar thus expended will give them from $3 to $5 the first year, on corn, beans, potatoes, or grain, and from $2 to $4, on grass 100 pounds to the acre on a run down field will give a good hay crop. Many of my neighbors tried it last year with as good success as myself. For sale at my residence by the barrel or ton at $3.25 per 100 pounds, in less than a barrel at 3½ cents per pound.

Stetson, March 10th. 1868. 14tf M. E. RICE.

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and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the

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It Resores Gray Hair to its

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IT MAKES THE SCALP WHITE AND CLEAN;

Cures dandruff and humors, and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the

CHEAPEST PREPARATION

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as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the first Medical Authority. The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, and had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top the bottle. All others are imitations.

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CAUTION.

All persons who keep HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS for sale can be relied on for fair dealing, for the reason that they cost the retailer twenty-five cents per dozen more than other kinds of Dyes in the market, while he retails *them all* at the same price, consequently he makes twenty-five cents per dozen more by selling an inferior article.

We publish this caution to guard our customers against imposition. Accept none but HOWE & STEVENS' PATENT FAMILY DYE COLORS. They are the original inventors of an improvement which originated this branch of business, and made dyeing a domestic art. They have had, also, five years' experience in this particular business, and have been constantly improving the quality of their Dyes. All the colors, both in liquid and powder form, are manufactured by the undersigned, and we can supply our customers with either. The liquids do not require so much time in dyeing; but the powder colors will color the most goods, and costs the same per package. In coloring blacks, browns and drabs we would advise the use of the powder colors in preference to the liquid, unless for ribbons or some very small article.

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Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868.*

JOEL HALLOWELL, Jr., Guardian of Willie Hubbard Bean, of Sidney, in said County, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said Ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said Ward in the farm situated in Cornville in the County of Somerset, the estate of Hezekiah Bean, deceased.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868.*

HARRISON JACQUITH, Guardian of Eliza V. Cook, of Albion, in said county, minor, having presented third account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868.*

RUFUS K. STUART, Administrator on the Estate of Mercy Wellman, late of Belgrade in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868*

ELIZABETH HASKELL, administratrix on the Estate of Albert Haskell, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868.*

HANNAH T. MANSON, widow of John Manson, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Lydia Washburn, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1868.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel Davis, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: BURTON, *Register.* 22*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of HENRY P. BAKER, late of China, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

April 27th, 1868. 22* JACOB N. HANSON.

THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

HOMAN & BADGER

Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta

N. T. TRUE, JOS. A. HOMAN, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

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